THE
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IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. IV. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1854. No. 44.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$10
"	12 "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
"	12 "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
"	12 "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
Thomas P. Devereux, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. Dewey, Cashier " " "
W. H. Jones, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. Branch, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } Norfolk.
Dr. N. C. Whitehead,
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va.
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.
We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood py ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.
Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.
Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c. orby WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 2d, 1853. 83—

CHEWING TOBACCO.—I have seven brands of the finest qualities of Chewing Tobacco, one of which is put up by Y. & E. P. Jones, and claimed the Premium at our State Fair, for sale in packages or lots to suit the trade, by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, November 4th, 1853. 101—

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING MAchine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

HADDOCK FISH.—120 BARRELS HADDOCK Fish, in fine order. For sale at a low price. NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

RED ASH COAL.—200 TONS BEST RED ASH Philadelphia Coal, in Yard. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.—HEAVY Gunny Bagging, 46 inches wide,
Best Dundee Hemp Bagging, 44 do. do.
All in store and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

NEW RIVER MULLETS.—20 BARRELS NEW River Mullets, in fine order, just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE, Portsmouth, Va.
Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

JUST RECEIVED, SALLAD FOR THE SOLITARY. W. L. POMEROY.
Dec. 26, 1853. 12—

WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.—A fresh supply of this popular Medicine, just received and for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SOMETHING NICE.—JUST RECEIVED AT Mahler's & Co.
2 doz. Spiced Oysters,
2 " Lobsters,
2 " Salmons,
2 " Catsups,
12 " Preserves, Pickles and Brandy Peaches.
Oct. 11th, 1853. 94—

ISAAC PROCTOR, MERCHANT TAILOR, (*Successor to Oliver & Proctor,*) Would respectfully announce to his patrons and the public generally, his return from the Northern cities, and that he is now receiving his Fall and Winter supplies of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Furnishing Goods and Ready-Made Clothing, which, being bought principally for cash, he is enabled to offer at very low rates.
He has now in store, at the old stand, opposite the Post-Office,
Superfine black, blue, brown, dahlia and other fancy Cloths, of various goods.
Superfine French, English and American Cassimeres, of all prices, plain and fancy.
Superfine Simoni Doeskins, for Pants and Overcoats.
Superfine black Satins and Grenadines.
Plain and figured and fancy silk Vestings.
Fine assortment rich silk Quiltings, for weddings and parties.
Plain and figured Plush Velvets, very rich.
FURNISHING GOODS—A complete assortment, consisting in part of
Superfine plain and fancy dress Shirts.
" 3-ply Collars, large variety.
" Canton Flannel, bleached Drill.
Merino and silk Under-shirts and Drawers.
Silk, cotton and merino plain and fancy Hosiery.
Gloves, very superior kid, black, white and fancy.
Cravats, black and fancy, and a rich assortment for weddings and parties.
Stocks, black, white and fancy, with and without ties.
Suspenders, Dressing Gowns, &c.
In fact everything necessary for a gentleman's complete outfit.
With sincere thanks to his numerous patrons for the liberal encouragement heretofore extended to him, he hopes, by strict attention to their wants, and a determintion to please, to merit its continuance.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured may rely upon receiving the same care and attention as though sold by himself.
The latest Paris and London fashions just received.
Cutting and repairing done promptly at all times.
He will remind those indebted, six months time is allowed to punctual customers. Those in arrears longer than the above time will please call and close their accounts, either by cash or note, and oblige ISAAC PROCTOR.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 97—

E. L. HARDING, FAYETTEVILLE STREET.—We have opened within the last week upwards of Ten Thousand Dollars worth of superior Ready-Made Clothing, comprising in part as follows:
100 Cloth Dress Coats,
100 " " Frock Coats,
128 Fancy Cloth Sack Frock Coats,
75 " " Box "
50 Black " Business "
Overcoats.
75 Black French Bever Cloth Overcoats,
50 Fancy " " " "
75 Heavy Petersham " "
50 Partridge " "
75 Mountain Beaver " "
34 Flushing " "
100 Tweed Sack Frock Coats,
75 Satinett " " "
75 Fancy Cassimere Sack Frock Coats,
50 Black " " " "
Cassimere Pants.
100 Black Doe-Skin Cassimere Pants,
150 Fancy " " "
75 Satinette " " "
50 Black Cassimere made whole fronts.
Boys' Clothing.
We have a very good assortment of Boys' Clothing consisting of Fancy Cloth Sacks, Doe-Skin Cassimere Frocks, Tweed Cassimere Sacks and Frocks, Cloth Round Jackets, Satinett Round Jackets, Silk and Satin Vests, Cassimere and Valencia Vests, Fancy and Black Cassimere Pants.
Also, a large lot of Cassimere Coats, Boys' Cloth Talmers, a very pretty style of Overcoats, &c.
We manufacture all the goods we sell, and can safely warrant our goods to wear well. E. L. HARDING.
Raleigh, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.
All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.
Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—WE HAVE just returned from New York and Philadelphia with much the LARGEST STOCK of the above that ever was in Raleigh. The stock is too large to enumerate. We have
The very finest Gold and Silver Watches,
Breast Pins, Ear Rings, and Finger Rings,
Fine Razors, Knives, and Straps,
Silver Ware and Plated Ware,
Clocks and Watches,
Pistols and Walking Canes.
Perfumery and Extracts,
Call and see our Jewelry at reduced prices, less per cent than we have heretofore sold.
We are determined to do a large business.
PALMER & RAMSAY.
October 24, 1853. 98—

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

KADER BIGGS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
Tunis's Wharf, Town Point,
Norfolk, Va.
References—Messrs Bloodgood & Co., E. P. Tabb, & Co., and Alex'r. Bell, Esq., Norfolk; Hon. Asa Biggs, Williamston, N. C.; Col. J. B. G. Roulhac, Raleigh, N. C.; Lewis Thompson, Esq., Hotel, N. C.
February 1, 1854. 23—1ysw.

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.
My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek. W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.—9-4, 10-4, 11-4, 12-4 and 13-4 sup'r Bed Blankets, Crib and Cradle do., White, Blue, Red and Green Mackinaw Blankets,
Negro Blankets—all kinds, Saddle and Horse do.,
White, Red, Yellow, Green and Gray Flannels, all grades,
Fancy French, Flannels for Sacks, all colors,
In store and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

NEGRO GOODS.—KERSEYS OF ALL GRADES, Plaid, Striped and Plain Linseys,
Marlboro' and Gala Stripes and Plaids,
Cotton Osnaburgs and Heavy Shirtings,
Russet & Black Brogans—Heavy Boots, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

GROCERIES.—LOAF, CRUSHED, GROUND AND CLARIFIED SUGARS,
Java, Laguira, and Rio Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
Sugar House Syrup and Molasses,
Maderia, Cherry, Port and Champagne Wines, Cooking Wines,
Cog. Brandy, warranted pure,
Old Monongahela Whiskey,
Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin,
London Brown and Scotch Ale, for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.

HATS AND CAPS.—FALL STYLE AND BEST quality Moleskin Hats,
Cloth Caps of every variety and price,
Servant's Wool Hats, Black, Brown and Drab, just received.
JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, Oct. 7, 1853. 93—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the N. C. MUSIC STORE.

FLUTES, FLAGEOLETS AND FIFE'S FOR sale lower than any other House in the State.
Call at the N. C. BOOK-STORE.
Raleigh, Nov. 14, 1853. 104—

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE MUSIC received at the MUSIC STORE.

STATIONARY, BLANK BOOKS, ENVELOPES AND PAPER of every description; Perfumery, Brushes. Also, Fancy Goods, in great variety.
The Store of the Subscriber has lately been replenished with New Goods, from the New York, Boston and Philadelphia Importing Houses, and from all the principal American manufacturers. Among his extensive assortment may be found all kinds of Letter, Cap, Drawing, Note and Fancy Papers, White, Buff and Enameled Envelopes; Papier Mache, Rosewood, Mahogany and Leather Writing Desks, Work Bokes, &c.; Cloth, Leather and Papier Mache Portefolios; all styles of Card Cases and Porte Monnies, Wallets and Pocket Books; Steel, Silk and Kid Purses; Bankers' Cases; Lubin's Celebrated Genuine Perfumes; Farina's Unrivaled Cologne; Bridal, Glove and Handkerchief Perfumed Boxes; Building Blocks, Wood Alphabets; Pearl and Ivory Tablets; Games too numerous to mention; Hair, Cloth, Hat, Tooth, Nail and Lather Brushes; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Shell and Horn Dressing Combs; Ivory Combs; Ladies' Companions, Spool Stands; all kinds Rubber Balls; Vesta Lights; Tea Bells; Toilet and Travelling Glasses; Tooth Powder, Hair Oils, Toilet and Shaving Soaps; Chessmen, Dominoes, Back Gammon Boards, Chessboards, Dice, Checkers; Sewing Birds; Penknives, Scissors and Shears.
A splendid assortment of Gold Pens, in Gold and Silver Cases; Steel Pens, fifty styles; Pen Nibs and Quills; Letter Seals or Stamps, all styles; the best of Wax, warranted to burn free; Water Colors; Fancy Paper and Glass Boxes; Transparent, Porcelain and Paper Slates. A large assortment of Visiting and Wedding Cards; Stationary Articles in general; Wedding Stationary and "Fixins," best qualities; Patent Blot Pads; Diaries; Ledgers, Day and Cash Books, Journals, &c.; Letter Copying Presses, Books and Ink; Mathematical Instructions; Blotting Papers; Paper Folders and Paper Weights; Erasers; Mouth Glue; Indelible Inks; Inkstands, of One Hundred different varieties.
All of the above described articles can be found in greater profusion and variety than in any house South of the Potomac, besides other articles too numerous to mention. Call and see for yourself. They will be sold at the lowest prices, either at wholesale or retail.
HENRY D. TURNER,
No. 1, Fayetteville Street,
Raleigh, N. C.
January 25, 1854. 21—

VIRGINIA MANUFACTORY OF CABINET FURNITURE, and Agent for *Nunn's & Clarke's Celebrated Piano Fortes.*—LEWIS SALUSBURY, No. 58 and 60, Main street, Norfolk, Virginia.
It is zetfled beyond doubt that we are selling lower than any other house at the South.
The subscriber invites the attention of purchasers of Furniture to his stock now in store, and to which daily additions are now being made, consisting of
Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Bureaus, with and without Glasses, Marble Tops,
Secretaries, Marble Top Washstands,
Centre, Sofa, Side and Work Tables, Painted Furniture,
Toilet Tables, Commodes, Whatnots, Hall Stands,
Stuffed, Easy, Rocking and Parlor Chairs,
Couches, Bedsteads, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Divans,
Ottomans, Window Seats, Crickets, Wardrobes,
Card Tables, Mirrors, as well as all kinds of Cane and Wood work,
Also white and Grey live Geese Feathers, both kiln dried and in the original packages,
Common Feathers, Hair, Palm Leaf and Straw Mattresses,
Hair Cloth Burlaps, Gimp, Sofa and Chair Springs,
Glass Plates, Wooden and Willow ware,
Clocks, Castors, Knobs, &c.
We would also call the attention of the public to Robinson's Patent Bed Sofas, for which we have the Agency. They are the best article of the kind in use, both as regards the work and convenience, being less complicated and making a wider bed by four inches than other kinds, more than all this they are sold for dollars less. The dealers in Furniture will find here as full an assortment, and as low prices as in any establishment in the South or elsewhere.
UNDERTAKING—Every attention paid to this branch of our business—being constantly supplied with Coffins of every description, both Metalic, Mahogany and other kinds. Immediate dispatch given to all orders by mail.
Norfolk, Oct. 15, 1853. 96—6mpd.

NEW BOOKS.—Scotia's Bards, illustrated; Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution, by B. J. Lossing, 2 vols., royal, 8 vo.; Peruvian Antiquities, by Marano Edward Pivero, translated into English, from the original Spanish, by Francis L. Hawks, D. D., LL. D.; Grates History of Greece, vol. 11.; The Complete Works of S. S. Coleridge, with an introductory essay upon his Philosophical and Theological Opinions, Edited by Professor Shedd, 7 vols., 8 vo.; The Works of Joseph Addison, Edited, with Critical and Explanatory notes, by George W. Greene; The Works of Shakespeare, Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq., S. A.; Health Trip to the Tropics, by N. P. Willis; The Homes of the New World, Impressions of America, by Frederika Bremer; The Behaviour Book, by Miss Sealie; Philosophy of Sir Wm. Hamilton; The Analogy of Ancient Craft Masonry to Natural and Revealed Religion, by Charles Scott, A. M.; Bleak House, by Charles Dickens; Gustavus Lindorne, or, "Lead us not into temptation," by Emilie F. Carlen; The Daughter at School, by Rev. Jno. Todd, D. D.; The Old House by the River; Temperance Tales and Hearth Stone reveries, by T. W. Brown;
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, 1853. 9—

ARTICLES IN ROSEWOOD, &c.—LONDON-made Portable Desks, for Ladies or Gentlemen, some of which are inlaid with pearl, have secret drawers, and are lined with silk velvet. Our assortment of Desks is very complete.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, of Rosewood, Ebony, &c. plain and furnished, in variety.
Ladies Work Boxes, of French, English and German manufacture, some of which are splendidly furnished, and are very suitable for bridal or other presents.
Glove Boxes, of rosewood, ebony, enamelled wood, &c.
Odor Boxes, of ebony, rosewood, &c., with bottles complete.
Papier Machie Goods, &c. Consisting of Port Folios, Work Boxes, Portable Desks, Tables, Port Monnaies, &c. These Goods are of the very finest quality.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

BAKERY & CONFECTIONARY.—PUTTICK & MITCHELL would respectfully inform the public that their establishment is now in the "full tide of successful experiment," and they are prepared to execute all orders in their line: in Cake and Bread-baking, Candy making, &c. Nuts, Fruits, Groceries, &c., always kept on hand.
CIGARS.—Our stock of Cigars is very large, some of them of the choicest brands, such as Ele Gratitude, Cobden Regalias, Silvas, Excelsior, El Ciervo, Steamboat Principes, and a variety too numerous to mention.
☞ Parties in the City or country furnished with every description of Confectionaries, on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. BRIDE'S CAKE carefully packed and sent to any part of the State. Sugar and Molasses Cakes, also Candy, suitable for country Stores, packed in barrels or smaller packages, cheaper than they can be bought at any other House in North Carolina or Virginia. Low profits and quick sales, is our motto.
Raleigh, May 28th, 1853. 56—tf.

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock of Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.
Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.
Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*
Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same. WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

PLEASANT GROVE MALE ACADEMY, *Wake Forest, N. C.*—WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, A. B., Principal.—The Seventh Session of this institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in January next. Tuition from $7 to $15 per session. The Academy is situated 1 mile from Forestville. The location of this institution for health, morality and convenience cannot be surpassed by any. The Trustees of this school have more than realized their expectations in Mr. CRENSHAW as a teacher, and would say to the public that he is a thorough scholar and a good instructor. Board can be had at $6 per month. For further particulars address DR. WESLEY HARTSFIELD, Forestville, Wake Co., N. C.
Nov. 23, 1853. 3—tf.

Fall and Winter, 1853.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

JOSEPH K. MARRIOTT,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
Office up stairs in the building occupied by Mr. B. B. Smith.
Feb. 2, 2854. 23—tf.

TURNER'S N. C. ALMANAC FOR 1854. For sale, wholesale and retail by H. D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore.
Raleigh, Oct. 25, 1853. 98—

SMUT IN WHEAT.—400 LBS. BLUE-STONE, THE great preventative of smut in wheat, just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CIGARS! CIGARS!!—A lot of the very best brands of imported Cigars, has just been received at HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

SILAS BURNS, PROPRIETOR, BUILDER OF STEAM ENGINES AND GENERAL MACHINIST. The above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.
Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders after the 1st of July.
The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:
"AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.
"MR. SILAS BURNS—*Dear Sir:* Our Engines and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work near two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, its FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot, in 3¾ seconds or 10 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes too many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,
JONES & BARBEE."
June 2, 1852. 59—

FACT *VS.* FICTION.—JUST PUBLISHED, THE OLD BREWERY, and the NEW MISSION AT THE FIVE POINTS, By the Ladies of the Mission. The Publishers take pleasure in inviting the attention of the moral world to this charming production as one of the most remarkable ever offered to the public; and they confidently present it as one of the most touching and impressive volumes which have fallen from the press since the first issue of Mr. Warren's "Diary of a Physician." The papers composing this work are not mere fancy sketches, written for the purpose of a simple commercial speculation, but the written histories of fallen ones who have been missed; of lost ones who have been reclaimed; of Idleness which has been led to Industry; of Drunkenness which has thrown away the Cup; of Poverty which has put on the garb of Comfort; of Despair which has begun again to Hope; of Ignorance which has crept out of Darkness up to Light; and of Sinful Weakness which has thrown off Falsehood, Crime and Shame, and now walks firmly forth in all a Christian's strength. The volume overflows with incidents which are real; with pictures drawn, not from fancy, but from life—the whole invested with a freshness which can only come from the vital fount of truth. As a whole the publishers present it as one of the truthfulest mirrors of human weakness, infirmity and suffering, and of the most sublime and self-sacrificing Christian faithfulness and heroism ever offered to the public.
For sale by HENRY D. TURNER, N. C. Bookstore, Raleigh, N. C.
February 8, 1854. 26—

LEATHER FOR SPRING SALES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

NOTICE TO CORN GROWERS.—THE SUBscriber offers for sale a peculiar kind of Corn known as the Canada prolific Corn, which excels any grain ever before offered to the Southern Planters, both for beauty and increase. It is a handsome white corn, and produces from three to eight stalks from each grain, each stalk bearing two to three ears of Corn—and the suckers are as prolific as the original stalk, bearing an equal number of ears. I procured a small quantity of this corn through the mail, and planted nine grains in a common sandy garden, that had never received any other manure than from the stable and barn yard, and the result was eighty-six silks and fifty-eight ears! Had not the drought come upon it at the time it did, several other ears would have matured.
I will send packages of one hundred grains each, postpaid, for one dollar, to any one remitting me that sum; and I feel confident no man who invests this small sum for this Corn will regret the experiment. This is not the "Sucker Corn," that shoots at every joint—this species is as late as the common Indian corn and will grow as tall. All orders to be post-paid and addressed to
ANTHONY DAVIS, Pink Hill P. O., Lenoir Co., N. C., or Williams & Haywood, T. M. 20 Raleigh.
February 23d, 1854. 28—

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT'S.
These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.
J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

JUST RECEIVED ANOTHER SUPPLY OF Musical Instruments at the N. C. Music Store, where may always be found Sheet Music and Music Books for all instruments. Pianos' from the celebrated Factory of Knabe & Gæhle, Baltimore. Guitars, Violins, Violincellos, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Octave Flutes, Accordeons, ranging from 60 cents to $15,00, Banjos, Tamborins, Violin Screws, Pins, Bridges, Bows. A new lot of Italian Strings both for Guitar and Violin. A large assortment of Perfumery, Hair Brushes, Porte Monies, &c., &c.

ARTISTS MATERIALS.—A beautiful lot of Landscape Patterns for Oil Painting, Japan Boxes, Paints, Brushes, Oils and Varnish; Canvass in pieces or on stretches.
Drawing Patterns, Pencils, Paper, Bristol Board, Mill Boards, Graduate Tint Paper, Pastel, Water Colors, Pictures, Picture Frames, Gilt Moulding, Glass, &c., &c.
K. W. PETERSILIA.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

STEAM REFINED CANDIES, OF VERY SUperior quality for exportation South, at Wholesale prices.
Candies assorted per lb. C..........12 cents.
Candies assorted per lb. B..........15 do
Candies assorted per lb. Fancy.........20 to 25 do
The above Candies we warrant to be equal in every respect to any made in this country, and will keep in any climate. Orders enclosing cash or satisfactory reference promptly forwarded to any part of the United States and the West Indies. SAM'L. H. MARKS & SON.
Petersburg, March 24, 1854. 37—

FALL, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR THE past two weeks been receiving his usual large supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, comprising a varied assortment for the Fall and Winter trade, which has been purchased invariably for Cash, and which he can assure the public generally he can furnish at prices to please. His Stock consists of nearly every thing wanted by the Farmer and Mechanic, also the City Trade, and would respectfully invite all to an examination of the same.
JAMES McKIMMON.

JUST RECEIVED AT PROCTERS.—RIBB'D Cotton Drawers.
Double-breasted Merino Under Shirts—a superior article.
20 doz. dress Shirts and Collars. I. PROCTER.
December 1, 1853. 5—

SALMON AND LOBSTER.—3 CASES PUT UP in Jars, hermetically sealed.
1 case Sardines in Jars, hermetically sealed.
All warranted fresh and pure, for sale by
JAS. Mc KIMMON.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF SARATOGA WATER. For sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

GARDEN SEED.—We are now in receipt of a large supply of Garden Seed, warranted fresh, to which the attention of Gardeners is invited.
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BROWN WINDSOR SOAP.—12 DOZEN, JUST received. Also a large variety of Lubin's and Bazin's Perfumery, at the drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
October 11, 1853. 96—

GRASS SEED.—Red clover, Herds grass, Blue grass, mixed lawn grass and Lucerne. Just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OUR NEW STOCK!!
E. L. HARDING HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND opened his stock of SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING, comprising all the new and desirable styles of Fine French Cassimere Pants, Marseilles and Silk Vests, Superior French Cloth Frock and Sack Coats—besides all the medium qualities.
These Goods are made up EXPRESSLY for our own sales, consequently the *Garments are made* in the latest and best style.
We can confidently and safely recommend our goods to wear well, as many can testify who have purchased from us for years past.
Our arrangements are such that we can take measures and have garments made in the best style, and a good 'FIT' guaranteed.
In reference to Dress Shirts, we would call the attention of our customers to our styles. Orders taken, and shirts made to measure, in two weeks time. In fact we are prepared to suit our customers in every respect.
☞ Call at HARDING'S for good Goods.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

E. L. HARDING—*Opposite Messrs. Evans & Cook*—Manufacturer and Dealer in Superior READY MADE CLOTHING, is now receiving—
Superior black doe skin Pants,
do fancy do do do
do white linen drill do
do do do duck do
do fancy do do do
do black satin D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do do silk do
do fancy do do
do farmer satins do
do white Marseilles D. B. Vest,
do do do S. B. do
do figured do do
do black cloth frock Coats,
do do do dress do
do fancy do frock do
do do do sack do
with all the medium qualities.
For bargains in well made Goods, call at HARDING'S.
April 4, 1854. 40—

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.—WE HAVE JUST received from the "Union India Rubber Company," an invoice of India Rubber Goods, consisting of
Officer Coats, Pea Jackets,
Sack " Walking & Riding Leggins,
White " Saddle Bags, &c.
which will be sold at Manufacturers' prices.
Feb. 20, 1854. E. L. HARDING & Co.

KEEP A LOOK OUT!—When you see EVANS & COOKE, over the door walk in. No. 29 Cheap place, under the Sky Light, one door above every body. There are so many advertising as being next door to Messrs. Evans & Cooke, we wish you to *look out.*
We have received our entire supply of Goods, consisting of every article kept in a first rate Southern Retail and Wholesale House, and feel confident it would prove to be the interest of all who wish to save in purchases to give our stock an examination before buying. Harding will be at Home in a very few days bringing with him what's nice.
EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 25—

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED, having qualified as Executor of the Last Will and Testament of Henry J. G. Ruffin, dec'd., at the March Term, A. D., 1854, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Franklin County, hereby gives general notice to all persons having accounts or demands against the estate of said deceased, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the estate of deceased are requested to make payments.
THOMAS RUFFIN, Ex'r.
March 15, 1854. 37—w&sw.2w.

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot in Chapel Hill for sale, the lot contains 4 acres, the house is a new brick building, the body of which is two story, with four Rooms, 40 by 19 feet with an Ell of 30 feet by 15 with two Rooms, and is of one story, a good well of water and other out houses, is on the street directly west of the College and is a very desirable situation. Terms accommodating. E. HUNT.
Chapel Hill, Feb. 22nd, 1854. 26—t1stJ.pd.

OFFICE N. C. R. R. Co., }
March 24, 1854. }
NOTICE.—I WILL BE IN RALEIGH 4th AND 5th April, being Tuesday and Wednesday of Superior Court, when Stockholders in this Company can have an opportunity of paying their instalments.
CYRUS P. MENDENHALL,
Sec'y and Treasurer.
[Register copy.] 38—

P. F. PESCUD,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, Raleigh, N. C., IS NOW RECEIVING HIS extensive purchases for the SPRING TRADE, and the rapidly increasing demand having justified his purchasing many articles in original cases, which he has hitherto procured in small quantities, justifies him in offering unprecedented inducements to his friends and customers. To the trade—he will sell the most popular Patent Medicines at the Proprietors prices, and respectfully requests dealers and the public generally to give his stock and prices an examination before sending their orders North or elsewhere.
March 24, 1854. 37—

PAINT'S, OILS & VARNISH.—The Subscriber is receiving his Spring stock of PAINTS, OILS and VARNISHES, of all kinds and qualities, and in quantities, commensurate with the greatly increased demand. He would call especial attention to his superior quality of Pure White Lead, Linseed Oil, Coach and Furniture Varnish, and respectfully invite purchasers to Examine his Stock and prices before buying in this or the northern Markets, believing he is able to give them superior inducements.
P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, March 28, 1854. 38—

OSAGE ORANGE.—The Hedge Plant of America, The Osage Orange, has more than met the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and so far as regards the great object in view, a good and beautiful fence, adaptation to our climate, variety of soil, hardiness, easy propagation, and cheapness, it is all that can be desired. A supply of the seed, and a Treatise on the cultivation of the plant, may be had of P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh; March 28, 1854. 38—

OREGON PEAS.—Another supply of these celebrated Peas, is received and for sale at a reduced price, by P. F. PESCUD.

HAIR BRUSHES.—The most extensive variety of Hair Brushes in this City, may be seen and bought very cheap at P. F. Pescud's DRUG STORE.

TOOTH BRUSHES.—I have a very large supply of splendid Tooth Brushes—for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

CARTERS' SPANISH MIXTURE.—A fresh supply just received, and those troubled with Dyspepsia or diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, are urged to give it a trial. It has produced a wonderful cure in Raleigh, by the use of 2 Bottles. P. F. PESCUD.

DRESSING COMBS.—A fine assortment is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.—A large stock on hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SEIDLETZ POWDERS.—A supply of very superior Seidletz Powders, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

MUSTARD.—A further supply of London Mustard of very superior quality, just received at PESCUD'S.

BREAST PUMPS.—A supply of very superior quality for sale very low by P. F. PESCUD.

SYRINGES.—A large stock of Syringes—of all kinds, just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

LAMPS.—I will sell my present supply of Fluid Lamps, at reduced prices, as I desire to introduce a new style. P. F. PESCUD.

FRESH CONGRESS WATER.—A fresh supply just received, and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE, GLUE.—A large supply of White and Brown Glue just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF THOSE BEAUTIFUL Medium Crown Moleskin Hats, called "the Young Man's Hat," something entirely new.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

PURE and No. 1 qualities of White Lead, in kegs of 100 lbs. and 25 lbs., for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, March 20th, 1854. 37—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4th, 1853. 58—

WASHINGTON CITY LIME.—200 CASKS Washington City Lime, (superior for whitewashing) just received. For sale by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

IRISH THOMASTON LIME.—650 CASKS Irish Thomaston Lime, per schooner "Beauchamp"—direct from Maine—now landing at our Wharf. For sale low by NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., April 1, 1854. 40—

A GOOD COOK WILL BE HIRED FOR THE BALance of the year, if application be made soon. Apply at the Standard Office.
April 3, 1854. 40—

SPRING FASHIONS!
J. J. BIGGS & CO., ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting in part of the best French and English Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, which will be made to order, in the most approved style, and a good fit warranted.
READY-MADE CLOTHING.
Black, Blue and Brown frock and dress cloth coats.
White and Brown Linen and Drill coats and pants.
White and Fancy Marseilles Vests.
Silk and Satin do.
In fact every article usually found in a Clothing Establishment.
A lot of fine HATS just received, made by Oakford of Philadelphia; also, a lot from Lightfoot & Co., Philadelphia.
Our stock will be replenished every week by the partner, who resides North. J. J. BIGGS & CO.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—w4w.
N. B.—Our terms are cash, or six months' time to punctual customers. By this arrangement we assure the public we can sell as cheap as any house in the State.
J. J. B. & Co.

THE SUBSCRIBER'S ARE NOW RECEIVING their SPRING STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, comprising every variety and style of Dress Goods, worn either by Ladies or Gentlemen. Their stock is unusually large, and was selected with much care and attention by one of the firm, to which they invite the early attention of their customers and the public generally.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!—A very large assortment of Silk and Black Lace Mantillas and Points. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SILK AND OPEN STRAW BONNETS AND INFANTS Flats. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

FANS! FANS!—MOURNING AND FANCY FANS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

DRESS TRIMMINGS AND EMBROIDERIES. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

RIBBONS, GLOVES, UMBRELLAS, PARASOLS [Steeple Tops.] W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

ROBINSONS' GAITERS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENN OF LACE GOODS, Collars, Chimezettes and Under Sleeves.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

SERVANTS GOODS.—MARLBORO' STRIPES, Plaids, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—IF YOU WANT a HAT of any kind or description, call at W. H. & R. S. Tucker's, and you will find a mammoth stock. *Any one can be suited*, as their stock embraces all sizes from an Infants' No. to an old Fogy's extra—their object being to combine old Fogyism and Young Americanism.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

50 KEGS BLASTING POWDER.
20,000 feet safety fuse—just in Store.
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, March 24, 1854. 37—

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!
THE "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE" is now open. The public may depend upon having their wants supplied, at all seasons of the year, on reasonable terms.
ICE ordered from the country will be well packed and promptly forwarded at all times.
All orders for Ice must be addressed to "WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE."
☞ Terms CASH, which will be strictly adhered to in all cases.
Deposits may be made by persons ordering from a distance.
Price, ONE CENT PER POUND. Extra charge for package, drayage, &c.
A. H. VAN BOKKELEN, *Proprietor.*
Wilmington, N. C., April 1, 1854. 40—6m.

DAILY LINE BETWEEN PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, EDENTON AND PLYMOUTH. On and after Saturday 14th instant, the Steamer SCHULTZ will be placed on the route from Black Water to Plymouth, thus forming a daily line, (Sundays excepted.)
The STAG, Capt. Middleton, will leave Black Water on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, immediately after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth in the evening of the same days.
The SCHULTZ, Capt. Halsey, will leave Black Water on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays after the arrival of the Cars from Portsmouth. Returning, will leave Plymouth on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 o'clock, A. M. Passing up and down the River in the day time, arriving at Black Water in time for the Express Train.
The SCHULTZ will leave Edenton at 8 o'clock, A. M.; will pass by Colerain at 9½; will be at the Gatesville Wharf at about 11; Winton at 12 o'clock; and Reddick's at 1 P. M.
Passengers coming off in Boats will be taken on board at any point on the Chowan River.
Freight will be received and landed at all convenient points on the River.
J. W. KEELING, *Agent.*
April 3, 1854. 40—tf.

BAIN, HATTON & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, FORWARDING, PRODUCE AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner King and Water Sts.,
Portsmouth, Va.,
Give their personal attention to the sale and shipment of all kinds of Produce and Merchandize, and make liberal advances on consignments.
D. A. BAIN, | E. A. HATTON, | G. M. BAIN, jr.
Portsmouth, Va., March 27, 1844. 38—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS TRADE, SPRING, 1854.—W. C. & E. G. JAMES & CO., have just received a large and beautiful assortment of French, English and American Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, for Spring and Summer wear, of the newest and handsomest designs, embracing almost every article usually found in their line of business. All of which have been purchased on the most favorable terms, and selected with great care and attention, and with special reference to the wants of the North Carolina and Virginia Trade.
They respectfully solicit an examination from Merchants visiting this city for their Spring Supplies, before making their purchases, assuring them that every inducement will be offered to secure a portion of their patronage; and that they will find a Stock as complete and desirable in every department as any in this or any of the Northern Markets.
Their terms will be made as liberal as those of any similar estab ishment. W. C. & E. G. JAMES & CO.
Powell's Row, opposite West Hill Warehouse.
Petersburg, March 4, 1854. 32—2m.

$150,000 WHOLESALE STOCK OF BOOTS and Shoes, for Spring 1854, by
W. H. ADDINGTON & Co., Norfolk, Va. WE would call attention of Merchants in Virginia and North Carolina to this immense stock of BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS, VALICES, CARPET BAGS, &c., amounting to $150,000.
It is one of the most varied because it embraces every kind of Boots and Shoes that can be found in the United States, and is the BEST selected stock in all Virginia.
The goods are made to order by the best manufacturers in this country expressly for OUR WHOLESALE TRADE, and it is consequently better suited to the Trade of Virginia and North Carolina than any wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes ordinarily found elsewhere.
Besides having better goods, *the sizes* are made regular to avoid an over large quantity of small sizes, which is a great evil to the Merchant, and one of universal complaint. Our care has been to avoid this evil in giving orders for the manufacture of our stock of Boots and Shoes.
☞ We are prepared to sell these goods *a shade lower* than any other house in Virginia, and *we will* do it. City and Country Merchants are therefore invited to call and look for themselves.
☞ Terms 6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
March 24, 1854. 37—

ATTENTION!—WE WOULD NOW BEG LEAVE to inform the Country Merchants and trading community, that we are prepared to Manufacture Refined Candies, warranted to stand in any climate or place, at $12½ or $15 per hundred.
At either price, high flavored, well wrapped and neatly packed.
These Candies are Manufactured by one of the first workmen in the United States, we have had him in the business for ten years, and not the least fault has ever been lodged against his work; we will give one hundred dollars premium for a workman who can make candy superior in beauty, style or durability. Try it and if it don't give satisfaction, we will give it up.
We also keep all kinds of French Candies, together with a large supply of Fruits Nuts, Cigars and Fancy Goods, always on hand to suit Country Merchants in any quantities they may wish, and at low prices. We suppose you have no objection to that. Willow ware, Brooms, Matches of several different Makes, Pickles, Prunes, Preserves and Figs. When you come down in the spring to lay in your supplies be sure to give us a call, and if we do not suit we will treat.
DAUGHTREY & HARRISON.
Petersburg, Va, Feb 14, 1854. 3ms—34.

SPRING TRADE 1854.—TO NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS.—By the arrival of Steamer Europa and Packet ship Panama, we are in possession of our Spring Importation of Foreign Goods, selected for our sales by Mr. Wm. Weddell in the ENGLISH, SCOTISH & IRISH markets.
We have also received from the Eastern Cities a large and commanding stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased from First Hands, which we are prepared to offer to the Trade at as low prices as they can be found in any market.
North Carolina Merchants are respectfully invited to give us a call when they visit our market.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.
March 7, 1854. 32—y.

BOOTS! BOOTS! AND SHOES!!—THE UNdersigned takes the liberty to inform the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just received from the North a splendid and elegant stock of Boots and Shoes, which he will sell at the lowest price, *for Cash.*
Thankful for the former patronage bestowed upon him by a liberal public, he solicits a continuance of the same.
HENRY A. DEPKIN,
West of the Capitol.
N. B. A good assortment of Shoe Lasts, Findings, Calf Skin Lining and Bindings. Shoes kept constantly on hand.
Raleigh, March 17, 1850. 35—1m.

NORTH CAROLINA made Blacking, a superior article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

ACKERMON'S & PARMERSTON'S Yeast Powders, a first rate and cheap article for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN CARTERET.

In accordance with previous notice a portion of the Democrats of Carteret County met on the Island of Portsmouth, on Saturday evening the 8th instant. On motion of Thomas S. Gaskill, Esq, Sylvester Styron Esq. was appointed Chairman and E. S. Gaskill, Esq. requested to act as Secretary.

The object the meeting being explained by the Chairman, on motion of H. B. Lane, Jr. Esq. Benjamin G. Styron, Esq. Thomas S. Gaskill, Esq., and Dr. Wm. V. Bonner, were appointed a committee to prepare resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Having retired for a short time, the committee reported through their Chairman, Dr. Wm. V. Bonner, the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we, a portion of the Democracy of Carteret County, being desirous to be represented in the Democratic State Convention, to be held in Raleigh, on the 19th of April, for the purpose of nominating a suitable and faithful candidate for Governor in the ensuing election, Therefore

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be instructed to appoint forty delegates to meet at Beaufort, on the 11th instant.

Resolved, That being fully confident of the patriotism, wisdom and sound discretion of said Convention, we unhesitatingly pledge our undivided and unanimous support to the nominee, whoever he may be.

Resolved, That we adhere strictly to the platform laid down by our State and National Conventions, and look upon our principles as the only bond which binds this glorious Union together.

Resolved, That we are firm and unflinching advocates of the right of Free Suffrage; believing the Legislative mode the only correct and legal means by which it can be obtained.

Resolved, That we are opposed to an alteration of our basis of representation.

Resolved, That we consistently oppose the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, believing the national treasury to be the proper depository for all proceeds acquired from them—and where it may be generally distributed for the benefit of all.

Resolved, That we cordially extend to our Governor, David S. Reid, our sincere and lasting gratitude for the able and efficient manner in which he has conducted the affairs of the State, and also for his firm and zealous devotion to the Democratic party.

Resolved, That in Franklin Pierce we recognize the able and fearless expounder of Democratic principles, andthat the firm and decided manner in which he hasconducted the affairs of Government meets our hearty approbation, and that under his administration the country is bound to prosper.

Resolved, That we hail with triumph the course pursued by Senator Douglas in the passage of the Nebraska and Kansas bill, and admire and esteem the firm and independent position which he has maintained; believing that Congress has no right to interfere with our domestic institutions.

Resolved, That we greet with cheerfulness and pleasure that tried and ever faithful Democrat, W. W. Holden, Esq., the Editor of the North Carolina Standard, whose consistent course and constant exertions to substantiate Democratic principles, commands our lasting esteem and respect, and we openly and avowedly recommend the North Carolina Standard to the Democracy not only of the State but the country at large, believing it to be the duty of the Democratic party to obtain for it a wide and extensive circulation; and in the event that no delegates from this county should attend the Convention, that he be requested to represent us.

Resolved, That North Carolina may well boast of her worthy and accomplished son, Hon. James C. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, whose brilliant talents, quick perception, untiring energy, and courteous manners, have gained for him the admiration and good will of all, proving him to be not only an ornament to his native State but also a star in the Cabinet.

According to the first resolution the following list of delegates were duly appointed viz: Wallace Styron, B. G. Styron, Christopher T. Styron, Z. Styron, David Smith, John Smith, Wallace Smith, Elijah S. Gaskins, Wilson Pivers, T. S. Gaskills, Joseph B. Gaskins, James Mayo, James M. Mayo, William Robinson, Wm. Fulford, John Roberts, Sr. Gideon Tolson, Sr. Thomas G. Willis, Josephus Willis, George Willis, B. Willis, George Smith, Valentine Robinson, John Williams, John Grace, James B. Robinson, George Mayo, Solomon English, Wallis Willis, Thomas C. Jones, Hiram Dixon, Valentine Tolson, Marcus Mayo, A. Mayo, George Tasto, John Perry, Jno. S. Hunter, Alfred Cook, John Leffers. On motion of Benjamin G. Styron, the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion of Dr. Wm. V. Bonner, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the North Carolina Standard for publication, and the N. C. Republican be requested to copy the same.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

SYLVESTER STYRON, *Chr'n.*

ELIJAH S. GASKINS, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN MARTIN.

At a meeting of the Democrats in Martin county, on the 11th April, 1854, Daniel Ward was called to the Chair, and S. W. Watts appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, Col. Asa Biggs moved the appointment of a committee to draft resolutions, and thereupon Asa Biggs, A. S. Mooring, John Watts, Wm. R. W. Sherrod and A. H. Coffield were appointed, who reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in the administration of Gov. Reid we have another instance of an able and faithful Democratic public officer, in whose hands the interests of the State confided to him have been zealously and carefully guarded. We tender to him, upon his retirement from this post, our cordial approbation of his official conduct; and we feel well assured that the honor and character of the State will never suffer detriment in the hands of David S. Reid in any other position he may be called to fill.

2. *Resolved*, That we deem it important to elect as his successor some other distinguished Democrat, as the experience of the past demonstrates the safety and prosperity of Democratic principles administered by Democratic men, and we look to the approaching Convention with confidence, for the selection of a consistent and faithful Democrat as a leader.

3. *Resolved*, That we have entire confidence in the ability and sound principles of Thomas Bragg, Esq., of Northampton county, and we present his name as a suitable person to be nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, fully satisfied that he will faithfully maintain the time honored principles of our party—avowing our willingness, however, to support the nominee of the Convention.

4. *Resolved*, That the general princles embodied in the resolutions of the last Democratic National and State Conventions we believe are correct, and we think that they form a platform, without any addition or diminution, upon which all true Democrats can stand and rally.

5. *Resolved*, That in the administration of President Pierce we see the rights of the States respected, the great landmarks of Democracy predominant, and the honor and prosperity of the country preserved and promoted, and we have cause of gratulation that we assisted in his elevation.

6. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint 25 delegates to represent this county in the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Raleigh, 19th inst.

7. *Resolved*, That the Chairman appoint 18 delegates to represent this county in a Senatorial Convention, to nominate a Democratic candidate for this district, and we recommend that such Convention be held at Plymouth, on the 16th May next.

8. *Resolved*, That this meeting recommend to the Democratic party of this county to meet in a County Convention, at Williamston, on the first Saturday in June next, to nominate a Democratic candidate for the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, and that the Secretary immediately advertise the same in each district.

Under the 6th resolution the following delegates were appointed:—A. S. Mooring, Benj. C. Mayo, A. S. Cotton, W. R. W. Sherrod, S. C. Benjamin, W. W. Ward, L. Johnson, Sam'l. W. Watts, Asa Biggs, John Watts, Jos. G. Carraway, Wm. B. Lanier, Rufus Cherry, John J. Cloman, Thomas Cloman, John B. Whitley, Eli Cherry, Archibald Staton, Robert E. Weathersbee, Jos. L. Waters, A. H. Coffield, John R. Lanier, Jr., Alva B. Rogers, James Hardison, Charles Mizell; and, on motion, the Chairman's name was added.

Under the 7th resolution the following were appointed:—Hoyet W. Waters, Charles Mizell, Wm. R. Perry, John Short, John A. Griffin, Jason Tice, Jr., S. W. Watts, Wm. W. Ward, D. B. Harrison, Wiley Robeson, A. H. Coffield, J. L. Ewell, Kenneth Whitfield, Edwin Robeson, John J. Cloman, Robert E. Weathersbee, Wm. R. W. Sherrod and Benjamin C. Mayo.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the officers, and it was ordered that the proceedings be published in the Democratic Pioneer and North Carolina Standard.

DANIEL WARD, *Chairman.*

SAM. W. WATTS, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN HENDERSON.

On Tuesday, the 4th instant, a Democratic meeting convened in the Court House in Hendersonville, and was organized by calling J. D. Justice, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Rev. L. M. Berry Secretary.

David Coleman, Esq. was called to explain the object of the meeing, which he did in a few appropriate remarks. Maj. E. Cantrell introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting be authorized and requested to appoint 12 delegates, to represent the Democracy of Henderson County in the State Democratic Convention, to be holden in Raleigh, on the 19th instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

Resolved, That we deem it necessary at this time to enumerate afresh the well known and *national* principles of our party—the Henderson Democracy are *democrats*, and our creed is the "Baltimore Platform."

Resolved, That the course of the administration of President Pierce has been like the statesman at its head—eminently national, republican and American; and we add our expression to the deep voice of our brethren elsewhere and of the country in hearty approval and support.

Resolved, That the Nebraska bill, now before Congress, proclaims the true theory of the Constitution on the subject of slavery in the Territories, and reaffirms a principle, the original departure from which has been one of the greatest disasters of our country; and that the bill claims the active support of every true friend of the South and the Constitutional rights of the States.

Resolved, That the great measure of Free Suffrage involves a principle which has become part and parcel of the democratic heart in North Carolina, and that we will cling to it through good and evil fortune.

Resolved, That the position of the platform of the late Whig Convention on the subject of Constitutional reform, we regard as alike weak, mischievous and insincere. That as reflecting men we can entertain for it no respect, as citizens we can yield to it no confidence, and as friends of *real* reform we will show it no quarter.

Resolved, That we recognise the vital importance of internal improvement within the State, and, within judicious limits, fostered by State aid—and especially of the extension of the Central Railroad East of Beaufort and West to the Tennessee line.

Resolved, That the Administration of Gov. Reid has been of a character which claims our admiration and approval; and that he will carry with him in his approaching retirement from office, the affectionate respect and kindest sympathies of the party and the State he has served so well.

Mr. Coleman being loudly called for, responded in a speech of some length, during which he was frequently cheered. He fully sustained his reputation as one of the best speakers of the day.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. After which, C. M. Greer, Esq., introduced the following, which was unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That while we will cheerfully and heartily support the nominee of the Convention, we take this opportunity respectfully to suggest the name of Dr. Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county, as the favorite choice of the Democrats of Henderson, and as a gentleman whose antecedents, character and principles, combine to recommend as worthy to be the Democratic standard bearer in the approaching campaign.

The following delegates were appointed by the Chairman, under the first resolution:—C. M. Greer, Col. Wm. Fuller, E. Cantrell, Wm. Miller, B. King, Jefferson McMinn, Thomas R. Murry, Jesse McMinn, D. T. Sims, V. Ripley.

On motion of Maj. E. Cantrell, the names of the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates. Marcus Erwin, Esq., of Buncombe, was appointed proxy for Henderson county, in case the Delegates failed to attend the Convention.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to Mr. Coleman for his able and eloquent address.

The officers received a vote of thanks for the prompt and efficient manner in which they had discharged their duties.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

J. D. JUSTICE. *Chairman.*

L. M. BERRY, *Sec'y.*

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN JOHNSTON.

At a Democratic Meeting held in the Shelter District for the purpose of appointing delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Smithfield the 1st Saturday in May next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the County of Johnston, to be run by the Democratic party, on motion of A. Dixon Mr. John Barber, Sr. was called to the chair, and R. W. Stevens was requested to act as Secretary.

On motion the Chairman was requested to appoint ten delegates to represent the Shelter District in said Convention.

Under the above Resolution the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates, as follows:—James A. Smith, A. Dixon, Robert Massengill, Esq., Willis Turlington, Josiah Coats, James H. Johnson, Lemuel Dixon, George Denning, B. Godwin, Kincheon Morgan.

On motion of B. Godwin the Chairman and Secretary were added to the list of delegates.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

JOHN BARBER, *Chr'n.*

R. W. STEVENS, *Sec'y.*

THE RISE OF NEWSPAPERS. The Boston Post furnishes some interesting facts in regard to the rise and early progress of newspapers. In James 1st's day in England, news was occasionally circulated in small pamphlets. The earliest one presented in the British Museum, is entitled "*News out of Holland*," of the date of 1619, and printed by N. Newbury, and there are others of the date of 1620, 1621, 1622. In 1622 these quarto issues were converted into a regular weekly issue, entitled "*News of the present Week*," edited by Nathaniel Butler and this was the first weekly newspaper published in England. In Charles 1st's day, these pamphlets multiplied greatly. In 1625, the *Kingdom's Intelligencer* was commenced in London, which contained a greater variety of matter than had been customary. In a few years the advertisement feature began. It was not until Queen Anne's time, in 1709, that the Londoners had the luxury of a daily journal—*The Daily Courant.* Scotland had a newspaper in 1653; Ireland in 1641; Germany in 1612; the American colonies in 1704. The earliest country that then had them is supposed to be Italy.

NEWSPAPER COMPOSITION. This is a distinct and difficult art. Its principles must be somewhat carefully studied by those who would succeed in it. The disregard of these principles is the cause of the prosiness which characterizes so much of our newspaper literature. The newspaper is not a thing to be studied—scarcely one to be read. It is to be glanced over. The articles, then, must be so written as to attract and hold attention. Process of thought and reasoning are to be shut out; results only are to appear. Argument is to be suggested rather than stated. Usually, one point is enough for an article. Some single nail should be struck fair upon the head, and then left at once. Introductions are always a nuisance. Inferences are always skipped. The sentences should be short. Every word should leap with life. Conversation should be extreme. Subordinate thought should be thrown away. The object is not to treat a subject in full, but to produce a certain effect. All that is not necessary, though the effect should be discarded. He who has the nerve to do this, with a soul that fires with a great thought, and the manliness to utter it freely, may wield a powerful influence which no sceptre can rival.

TWO PER CENT. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord," whispered Deacon Grimes, as he handed the contribution box to a well known Wall street note-shaver. "That may be," said the money changer, "but he don't get two per cent. per month for his money."

Thirty-Third Congress.—First Session.

FRIDAY, April 14, 1854.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to reduce and graduate the price of public lands was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading by 79 against 68.

Mr. Cox moved to lay the bill on the table. Negatived by 69 against 80.

The bill was passed by 83 against 64.

The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President, in reply to a resolution, calling for additional correspondence in Kozsta's case. He transmits a letter from Capt. Ingraham, dated Smyrna, July 3d, 1853, in which the captain says to Secretary Dobbin: "I have taken a fearful responsibility upon me by this act, but after Mr. Brown informed me that Kozsta had taken the oath of allegiance to the United States and foreswore all allegiance to Austria, that he was an American citizen, had been under the protection of the Legation at Constantinople, I could not hesitate to believe that he was fully entitled to protection. It was a case of life and death, for if Kozsta had been taken to Triest his fate was sealed, and could I have looked the American people in the face again if I had allowed a citizen to be executed and not used the power in my hands to protect him for fear of doing too much.

The easy manner also in which he was given up, and the Convention that he should be held by a third power until his nationality could be established, is evidence that they were not sure of their grounds.

Should my conduct be approved it will be one of the proudest moments of my life, that I have saved this gallant man from a cruel and ignominious death. On the other hand, should the course I have pursued be disavowed, I must bow to the decision; but whatever may be the consequences to me, I shall feel I have done my best to support the honor of the Flag, and not to allow a citizen to be oppressed, who claimed ot my hands the protection of that flag."

The Secretary of the Navy, underdate August 19, 1853, replies:

"This department does not feel called upon to enlarge on the various questions of international law involved in the proceedings adopted by the officers of the different governments concerned. These questions may hereafter become a subject of discussion between the governments interested.

I deem it proper at present to content myself by assuring you that the prudence, promptness and spirit which marked the part you bore in the transaction is approved by this Department.

It is a matter of gratulation that the affair terminated without a resort to collision and bloodshed. The President desires that upon all occasions and in all parts of the globe visited by the American Navy, the rights and property of American citizens shall be watched over with vigilance and protected with energy. But he, with no less earnestness, enjoins it upon the officers of the navy to exercise due caution to avoid the slightest infraction of the laws of nations and to scrupulously regard the right of others.

Respect the flags of other nations, and with the more pride you can demand respect for your own."

The message and documents were ordered to be printed.

The House then went in committee on the private Calendar.

Mr. Chandler commenced a speech in favor of a bill, when he yielded the floor to Mr. Clingman, who, after saying this was Good Friday, and that it was therefore time for the committee to rise, made that motion accordingly, which prevailed.

One private bill was passed, and the House went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the Senate's amendment to the West Point Academy bill.

After some debate the committee rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

WHAT IS THE HARDEST MODE TO DIE? To be shot dead is one of the easiest modes of terminating life; yet rapid as it is, the body has leisure to feel and reflect. On the first attempt by one of the frantic adherents of Spain to assassinate William, Prince of Orange, who took the lead in the revolt of the Netherlands, the ball passed through the bones of the face and brought him to the ground. In the instant that proceded stupefaction, he was able to frame the notion that the ceiling of the room had fallen and crushed him.

The cannon shot which plunged into the brain of Charles XII did not prevent him from seizing his sword by the hilt. The idea of an attack, the necessity for defence, was impressed on him by a blow which we should have supposed too tremendous to leave an interval for thought. But it by no means follows that the inflicting of fatal violence is accompanied by a pang. From what is known of the first effect of gunshot wounds, it is probable that the impression is rather stunning than acute. Unless death be immediate, the pain is as varied as the nature of the injuries, and these are past counting up.

But there is nothing singular in the dying sensation, though Lord Byron remarked the physiological peculiarity that the expression is invaribly that of languor, while in death from a stab the countenance reflects the traits of natural character, of gentleness or ferocity, to the last breath.

Some of these cases are of interest, to show with what slight disturbance life may go under a mortal wound, till it finally comes to a sudden stop. A foot soldier, at Waterloo, pierced by a musket ball in the hip, begged water of a trooper, who chanced to possess a canteen of beer. The wounded man drank, returned his heartiest thanks, mentioned that his regiment was nearly exterminated, and having proceeded a dozen yards on his way to the rear, fell to the earth, and with one convulsive movement of his limbs, concluded his career. "Yet his voice," says the trooper, who himself tells the story, "gave scarcely the smallest sign of weakness."

Capt Basil Hall, who in his early youth was present at the battle of Corunna, has singled out, from the confusion which consign to oblivion the woes and gallantry of war, another instance, extremely similar, which occurred on that occasion. An old officer, who was shot in the head, arrived pale and faint at the temporary hospital, and begged the surgeon to look at his wound, which was pronounced mortal. "Indeed, I feared so," he responded with impeded utterance, "and yet I should like veay much to live a little longer, if it were possible." He laid his sword upon a stone, at his side, "as gently," says Hall, "as if its steel had turned to glass," and almost immediately sank dead upon the turf.

Quarterly Review.

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES. The latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 574 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 1,585 miles, covering an area altogether of upward of 90,000 square miles.

A "GOOD ONE"—GET THE CHALK!—The N. Y. Pick, speaking of the powerful effects of guano, tells a story of a fellow who planted some cucumbers and manured them with it, "when in a short time, he heard the ground begin to crack, the dirt fly, and the vine appear instantly; he put off at the top of his speed—but it was no use, the vine soon overtook him: and, on taking out his knife to cut the vine, *he found that a large cucumber had gone to seed in his pocket!*"

THE ENGLISH QUARTER OF GRAIN. There is some misapprehension existing, says an exchange, as to the quantity of grain contained in an English quarter. It is eight bushels, but not eight Winchester bushels, which is our measure. The quarter contains eight Imperial bushels, about eight and a quarter of our bushels. The Winchester bushel was the standard in England until 1826, since which time the Imperial bushel has been the standard.

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1854.

☞ The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention are requested to assemble at the Commons Hall to-day, (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Whig platform repudiated by Western Whigs.

We present below in full the proceedings of a Whig meeting in Henderson, from which it will be seen that the 6th Resolution of the late Whig Convention has been denounced, and delegates appointed to attend a Convention at Asheville on the 5th day of June next, to "determine upon the proper course to pursue." The Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Farmer, a leading Whig, and were passed unanimously. We learn that an earnest effort was made to get up a meeting approving Gen. Dockery's nomination and the Whig platform, but it utterly failed. Mr. Baxter, it will be observed, has been condemned by his immediate fellow-Whigs at his own home; and he did not raise his voice on the occasion in defence of himself or of Gen. Dockery.

The Whig leaders of North Carolina are now reaping, as they richly deserve to do, the fruits of their selfish and sectional policy in relation to Free Suffrage and the basis. They went just far enough in the late Convention to excite well-founded suspicions in the Eastern Whig mind, but not far enough to secure the co-operation and support of the Western Whigs. The substance of the whole matter is, that Gen. Dockery is coldly received in the East, while in the West large portions of the Whig party refuse to recognize him as their candidate, and are taking steps towards a separate and independent organization.

We do not see how any one can now claim, with any show of reason whatever, the election of Gen. Dockery.

PUBLIC MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Henderson county, held at the Court House, in Hendersonville, on Friday, the 7th of April, 1854, on motion of the Rev. James Blythe, Col. John Davis was called to the Chair, and Col. J. H. Allen was requested to act as Secretary. Henry T. Farmer, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which passed unanimously:

WHEREAS, the Whig Convention assembled at Raleigh, on the 22d day of February last, for the purpose of nominating a Whig candidate for Governor, adopted as a part of the platform a resolution advocating the call of a convention to make amendments to the constitution, but recommended that said convention be restricted from changing the present basis of representation in the House, and whereas we are strongly devoted to the principles of the Whig party, and Whereas, we believe the said resolution is not consistent with the principles of the Whig party,

Be it therefore Resolved, That in our opinion the Legislature has no right to restrict a convention of the people of the State called to change their fundamental law.

Resolved, That we are of the opinion that the people of the State can be trusted to alter, amend, and change the constitution and that we are opposed to the call of any restricted convention whatever.

And Whereas, we do not desire to place ourselves in factious oppositon to the Whig party, and contribute any thing to the success of the Democratic party,

Resolved, That all men opposed to the 6th resolution of the Whig platform adopted at Raleigh, in February last, be requested to appoint delegates to a convention, to be held at Asheville or some other central and convenient point, on Monday the 5th day of June next, to determine upon the proper course to pursue.

James Spann, and other gentlemen present, being called upon, expressed their approval of the resolution. On motion,

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint ten delegates to attend the convention at Asheville; whereupon the Chair appointed for that purpose H. T. Farmer, J. Spann, C. Cantrell, J. Dunlap, Joel R. Allen, R. W. Allen, M. M. Edney, and M. M. Patton.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be published in the Carolina Baptist and Asheville papers.

The thanks of the meeting being tendered to the Chairman and Secretary, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

JOHN DAVIS, *Ch'n.*

Col. J. H. ALLEN, *Sec'y.*

Why, bless your souls, gentlemen, we know General Dockery up this way, and know that he will "do to tie to." *Greensborough Patriot.*

How did the General "do to tie to" some years since, when he ran for Congress in the Greensboro' District on his own hook, smashed up Whig organization, and defeated the Whig nominee? Was he a good Whig then?

Has the Patriot seen the Henderson proceedings? The Whigs of that County, it seems, will neither "tie to" Gen. Dockery nor the 6th Resolution. The Patriot, like uncle Toby's army, "swears terribly in Flanders," yet still goes for the platform, the rotten plank inclusive, and Gen. Dockery ditto. The Patriot is a very consistent sheet—so much so that it is as straight in its course as a Virginia worm-fence.

☞ The Raleigh Register characterizes as "a miserable fraud" the letter published in our paper of Wednesday last, giving an account of the discussion at Gatesville between Gen. Dockery and Mr. Bragg. That letter was written in Edenton, and was accompanied by a responsible name; but it was misdated, a fact which escaped the writer's attention, as it did ours. The charge of the Register that it was a "fraud" is false. We do not ask nor expect the Editor of that journal to withdraw the charge, for he never does such things. *His* opinion is hardly worth, in our judgment, the sixteenth part of an atom. He doubtless judges other Editors by what he would do himself if he thought the occasion required it.

MR. CLINGMAN'S SPEECH. We have read with attention and much gratification the late speech of Mr. Clingman on the Nebraska-Kansas bill. We hope to find room for the whole of it at an early day. It is one of the ablest speeches in the House on the question. The history he gives of the faithlessness of Northern Whiggery to the Constitution and of its opposition to Southern rights and Southern interests, is alike clear, convincing and startling. His speech must be of material service to the cause of political truth, and we trust it may have a wide circulation.

☞ The Register is still talking of the existence of a Democratic "Raleigh Junto." Such a thing exists only in the Editor's imagination, and he knows it. By the way, if he persists in this course of conduct we shall be compelled to give a history of the old Raleigh "Whig Clique." Is the Editor anxious to have that history? Will his friends, the few survivors of that "Clique," thank him for being the cause of reviving such recollections?

☞ Any suggestions which may be induced by an examination of the tables of the United States Census for this County, should be forwarded at an early day, to Mr. DeBow, Superintendent of the Census Office at Washington, with a view to the correctness of other publications from that office.

GEN. DOCKERY IN PASQUOTANK.

We give below, from the last Democratic [illegible] a most interesting account of the [illegible] Elizabeth City, between Gen. Dockery, [illegible] candidate, and William F. Martin, [illegible] Mr. Martin, it will be seen, thoroughly met and exposed the declamation and demagogueism of Gen. Dockery. The Pioneer says:

"We have no doubt Gen. Dockery is getting heartily sick of the East. He slipped down here stealthily in the hope perhaps that he would be allowed to go quietly through the ceremony of a morning call here and there, and reserve his main force for the West. But he has been sadly disappointed. The gallant Bragg met him at Gatesville, and gave him one of the most excoriating flagellations ever inflicted upon a speaker, as we learn upon authority that we give entire credence; while at this place he veritably acknowledged the force and accuracy with which our gifted and accomplished townsman, Wm. F. Martin, levelled his terrible batteries at him by losing his temper and reverting to billingsgate "The wounded pigeon fluttering—Gen. Dockery blustered."

GEN. DOCKERY IN ELIZABETH CITY.

Discussion between him and W. F. Martin, Esq.

Unannounced, Gen. Dockery, the Whig nominee for Governor, arrived in this town on Tuesday last, and left the next morning for South Mills, &c., causing it to be announced meanwhile that he would address the people here on the ensuing Friday evening. What he said and did in Camden, we have not heard—but presume we should have heard of it, if he had created any very profound popular sensation.

But Friday evening came; and with it General Dockery made his re-appearance in our midst. The announcement that he was to speak seemed to excite little interest, if we may judge from the number of persons drawn together by it. Very few of the country people paid him the compliment of quitting their corn-fields to hear him. There was, however, a fair turnout of our Town Politicians.

When we reached the Court-house, we found Gen. D. upon the Bench, and were rather pleased than otherwise with his *phisique.* His general appearance was not at all repulsive; and we concluded that his contour was such as a people devoted to republican simplicity should not be ashamed of. Alas! that such a good opinion of his exterior should be destroyed by a mental deformity and a spirit of demagogueism utterly at variance with outsike simplicity.

We pass over, as the least of his faults, his cruel treatment of the Queen's English, (for which he seemed to have as little respect as he had for Democratic feelings,) nor will we stop to criticise his *manner*, further than to say that he has *powerful lungs*, which he subjects to heavy drafts—but come at once to the *matter* of his speech.

In the very outset, the ghost of Hamlet—no, of Holden—rose up before his vision with all its terrible proportions. [In truth, this ghost seemed to be constantly before him. Turn which way he would, there stood Holden—Holden.] Gen Dockery charged that Holden—he of the Standard—had issued orders to have him annoyed as much as possible: that he had strikers out in different quarters to molest *him*; that they had, in pursuance of these orders, met him on the stump; [Mr. Bragg gave him *fits* in Gatesville the other day;] and that he (Gen. D.) labored under this disadvantage, viz: that while *he* had to make a *State* speech, local politicians made local speeches. Now, of course, Gen. D. claims credit for entire sincerety in all this—*he* is a *special* victim. Did it never occur to him, unsuspecting and long-suffering soul, that his competitor will have to encounter the same difficulties? No, no—of course not—*his* sufferings are intolerable—nobody ever before had to encounter what he does, nor ever will! Every man is apt to think his own grievance greater than those of others—and Gen. Dockery only labors under a pretty general delusion, which people may smile at, but never believe in. As to his assertion (for it was not a mere inuendo) that Holden had issued an edict *in obedience to which* Democratic *Strikers* appeared in the field against him, it betrayed a recklessness, and an utter disregard of those nobler feelings of an elevated humanity, which can only be excused upon the ground that Gen. D. had been goaded to madness by Holden's vigorous lash. "Whom the gods wish to destroy they first make mad." Thomas Bragg a striker—Wm. F. Martin a striker for *any man*—bah! Not content with stating *facts*, Gen. D., in his reckless desperation or in his sacrilegious ambition, presumes to mount the throne of Omniscience and unseal the human heart! Or else how could he hazard an explicit declaration that he was met by strikers *sent out by Holden's order* for the purpose? How could he *know* what *motive* prompted these "strikers?" But his fanfaronade on this point was unworthy of a cross-road politician—and we pass it by.

Gen. D. declared himself in favor of the resolution adopted by the Convention that nominated him, which advocates a general system of education—he had always been in favor of educating the poor as well as the rich. He also advocated a system of internal improvements—spoke of the indebtedness of the State, and said there were two modes proposed for relieving the State of her burdens—that of the Whigs by taking a share of the public lands, and that of the Democrats by taxation. Hence, too, he was in favor of Distribution, which he argued at some length.

He approached a Convention with evident trepidation—made a false start, and had to turn back. Cautiously warming himself up to the point, he declared himself in favor of that great measure, Free Suffrage, and the announcement was received with slight applause on the Whig side of the house. But he wanted it accomplished by a Convention—a restricted Convention—a thing which he considered very feasible, and in evidence of which he adduced the case of the Convention of '35—forgetting that twenty years ago, the West was not *able*, if she desired it, to effect a change in the basis, but that now she is stronger than the East.

One of the arguments urged in opposition to legislative enactment, was based upon the ignorance and corruption of legislators. They did not read the Constitution much. It reminded him of an anecdote told of the Legislature of a Western State, in which one member called for the reading of the Constitution—another objected on the ground of unnecessary consumption of time—while a third insisted upon it as he had never heard it read and a good many of his neighbors were in the same fix. Well, reader, what is the inference? Why, that this anecdote illustrates the stupidity of North Carolina legislators. But how do you suppose Gen. Dockery backed out of the dilemma into which he had gotten by attacking the ignorance of your legislators? Why, he rounded off by saying he did not mean to compare *our* Legislature to *that!* Well, what *did* he mean then? He either meant that thing, or he made a most ridiculous remark. Moreover, if our legislators are not to be trusted with this grave matter, why the deuce did he—Gen. Alfred Dockery—vote to give it into their hands? Answer us that will you?

It was amusing to hear *Whigs* applaud *Free Suffrage!* and it was no less amusing to hear Gen. Dockery attempt to show that a restricted Convention was not a very dangerous thing, and that *it* was *the* mode of getting that great measure. But he touched the subject as lightly as possible. He managed to affirm that Free Suffrage was "just about" all he would desire to see engrafted upon the Constitution by said Convention—that was "just about" all he wanted.

Gen. Dockery touched lightly upon Federal politics—alluded to the fact that the Democracy had expressed a want of confidence in Gen. Scott's soundness upon the slavery question—the defeat of Scott—the election of Pierce, &c., and wound up this branch of his argument with an assertion of characteristic recklessness, to the effect that Gen. Pierce, in whose soundness the Democracy had professed entire confidence, started out by putting secessionists, Free Soilers and Abolitionists in his Cabinet, and then interfering with State politics in New York. Gen. D. did not attempt to name the "Secessionists, Freesoilers and Abolitionists," in Gen. Pierce's Cabinet—he had too much shrewdness to attempt what he knew he could not perform, but which would inevitably bring confusion and shame upon himself.

These are just about all the main points of a speech which was characterized by no single marked feature except its demagogueism. Gen. D. concluded with the usual return of thanks for attention, and an invitation to the Democracy to take the [illegible] and if they desired it.

This invitation was accepted by our townsman, W. F. Martin, Esq. We have not a word of comment to make upon his speech. We should be charged with being biased. It is unnecessary to say, that he bore himself with characteristic courtesy, eloquence and ability. But we will give a very brief outline of Mr. Martin's remarks, in order that all—Whigs as well as Democrats—may judge for themselves. He started out by saying that, upon the subject of education, all parties were agreed. He would throw wide open the doors of the Treasury, that rich streams of intelligence might flow throughout the entire State. Hence no discussion was necessary on that subject. He took up Distribution—stated that the Whig party had said a great deal about the benefits that would arise from the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands—that they (the Whigs) had the power in 1841 to pass the measure—that they did pass it—that at the very next session they killed their favorite bantling by creating the very identical contingency upon the happening of which they had cunningly provided the Distribution should cease. With what consistency then, he asked, could the Whigs complain of Democrats for opposing the measure? Furthermore, in answer to Gen. D's. position that the lands were being corruptly squandered to the prejudice of the old States, Mr. M. charged that about as many bills for appropriating the public lands had been signed by President Fillmore, a Whig, as by all his predecessors put together. What right, then, had the Whigs to complain of the corrupt squandering of the public lands? He also argued that, as these public lands were solemnly pledged for the payment of money borrowed to enable us to prosecute the war with Mexico, good faith and common honesty required that they should fulfil that mission before being otherwise disposed of. He enforced this argument by an illustration: If a private individual should solemnly pledge his estate for the payment of borrowed money, would it be honest to alienate that estate before the money was refunded, and thus deprive the lender of his security? He assumed the broad ground that the lands should be used for the payment of the national debt and the current expenses of the Federal Government; that if, to enhance the value of one portion, it was deemed advisable to grant alternate sections, the Government would thereby lose nothing, but be a gainer, and that hence this was reasonable and proper.

He next addressed himself to the Free Suffrage and Convention questions; he was glad to find that the Whigs were at length willing to grant this privilege to the people, but he preferred Legislative enactment as the means of obtaining it; said that in case of a Convention, no matter what amendments, good or bad were made in the Constitution, the people would have to reject it as a whole or accept as a whole—whereas, by the Democratic mode a specific amendment was proposed, which the people could accept or reject upon its own merits, without at all impairing the Constitution as it formerly stood. Why, *Gen. Dockery himself*, when a member of the Convention which formed the present Constitution, had voted for this very mode of amending the Constitution which the Democrats were now advocating! nay, more—he had even sought to improve it, by enacting that amendments should pass by a *three-fifths* instead of a *two-thirds* vote of the Legislature! He argued the safeness and wisdom of this mode, as compared with that by Convention, which would place the East at the mercy of the West; and asked what guaranty the East would have for the encroachments of the West. Gen. Dockery had said that a Whig paper in the West had growled a little about their Convention resolution, but gave in its adhesion to the nomination; and also, that a Western *Democratic* paper was a rabid advocate of an open Convention. Very well, said Mr. Martin—taking Gen. Dockery at his word, and supposing that *both parties* in the West were in favor of an *open* Convention, that is the strongest argument why we of the East should resist both and save ourselves. If both parties in the West want a change in the basis, so much the greater the danger to the East. Mr. M. concluded his remarks, by observing that he felt it his duty to give Gen. D. time to reply, and by returning thanks for the attention of the audience.

Gen. Dockery rose to reply—and that reply was as high a compliment as he was capable of paying to his antagonist. His evident exasperation—his roughness of manner, his impetuosity, all bore testimony to the effectiveness of Mr. Martin's well-directed blows. Mr. M. had waked up the ghost of Holden again; for Gen. D's. first sentence was a reiteration of his coarse slang about Holden's "strikers." He charged that this occasion furnished an evidence of the truth of what he had said in the outset; and when called upon by Mr. Martin to know whether he meant to characterize him as one of "Holden's strikers," he disclaimed any specific allusion to Mr. M., but spoke in the general. In reference to his voting to insert the clause in the Constitution providing for the amendment of that instrument, he entered into an explanation. He wanted two modes—and had voted for both! [Accommodating, very!] In reference to Mr. Martin's argument in relation to the public lands being pledged for the payment of borrowed money, he said *Gen. Cass* had declared the money was not needed in the Treasury. [Admirable logic!] As to Mr. M's. allegation that Fillmore had signed about as many land-squandering bills as all his predecessors, Gen. D. swept over it at a brush, but adroitly declined denying its truth in terms. In fact, there were repeated instances in which he relied upon his own mere *ipse dixit*, where some persons present thought a little *proof* would have strengthened it essentially. Not finding material enough in the past or in the present for his comprehensive intellect, he must needs tear away the veil that hides the future from other mortal eyes and grasp its secrets. Gen. Dockery had *no doubt* the Democratic Convention would shirk the Distribution question—they would make a double-faced resolution—one for the East and another for the West. He denounced this in advance, [Ah! and pray, what ought to be said of *his* two-faced movement in the Convention of 1835, when *he* went in for *two ways* of amending the Constitution?] He furthermore declared, that the truth was, the Democrats had "got into the wrong box" on the Distribution question; that the leaders, to be consistent, had to speak and write a great deal to keep the people up to their support, and that if they (the leaders) would only give the order, the party would wheel into line for Distribution. We suppose, of course, Gen. D. judges other people by himself. For one, we object to the standard. Because his party changed ground and wheeled into line at the word of command on Free Suffrage, it does not by no means follow that Democrats will do the some thing on Distribution. And Gen. Dockery evinced more cunning than candor in flying before the keen arrows which Mr. Martin aimed straight at him, and in making a desperate plunge into the dark vortex of the future, into whose hidden mysteries Mr M. had not pretended to be able to penetrate.

Altogether, we cannot but express our profound regret at the demonstration made by Gen. Dockery on Friday evening—we have no surprise to express. We had heard much of his unfairness, but we preferred awaiting the evidences of our own senses before expressing an opinion. We have heard him—and we have given our opinions. We have never had the highest estimate of the fairness of our opponents generally; but will do them the justice to believe that three-fourths of them would scorn to be acknowledged authors of such a speech as that delivered by Gen. Alfred Dockery on Friday last.

☞ The Greensborough Patriot is still discoursing about what it is pleased to call "the common people" in connection with Gen. Dockery. Democrats, who have, as federalists have not, full and due respect for the popular intelligence and popular power, are never heard talking about "the common people." The "common people" indeed!—will the Patriot tell us who, in this country, the *uncommon* people are?

FOUND DEAD. A man named William Amos, was found dead on Monday morning, in an alley on Wilmington street, in this City. The Coroner held an investigation, after which the Jury returned a verdict that his death was caused by intemperance and exposure.

☞ Vincent Witcher, Esq., of Pittsylvania, has been elected President of the Richmond and Danville Railroad, in place of W. P. Tunstall, Esq., deceased.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FOREIGN NEWS!

We have the most important news from Europe by the steamers Hermann and America. We give below the leading items:

THE EASTERN WAR. The Cabinet courier despatched by France and England to Russia, bearing their ultimatum, had returned with the announcement that no reply would be made.

The result was announced by the Queen to Parliament on the 27th. The message concluded with the declaration that the Queen relied upon the bravery of the army and navy in this emergency. The declaration of war appears in the London Gazette, of the 28th. On the same day, the Emperor Napoleon sent in a message to the French Legislature, stating that Russia had placed herself in a state of war with France.

The announcement of the Emperor Napoleon was received in both Chambers with extraordinary enthusiasm.

The French government announces that it will not grant letters of marque to American vessels.

Admiral Napier's fleet was anchored off Kiel, at the mouth of the Baltic. It arrived there on the 27th.

A telegraphic despatch from Vienna says, 17,000 Russians crossed the Danube on the 23d and occupied Gedshed. Also, that 35,000 Russians crossed at Matchin without molestation.

A skirmish occurred between the Russians and Turks on the bridge at the Island, opposite Tutukai. The Turks destroyed the bridge, and 2,000 Russians were precipitated into the Danube and drowned.

All the warlike movements in England and France were hastened. A division of the Russian fleet had left Sebastopol to provision the Russian fortresses on the Circassian coast.

ENGLAND. The following is the Queen's declaration of war:

"Her Majesty, tha Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, having been compelled to take up arms in support of an ally, is desirous of rendering the war as little onerous as possible to those powers with whom she remains at peace. To preserve the commerce of neutrals from all unnecessary obstruction, her Majesty is willing, for the present, to waive a part of the belligerent rights appertaining to her by the law of nations.

It is impossible for Her Majesty to forego the exercise of her right of seizing articles contraband of war, and of preventing neutrals from bearing the enemy's despatches, and she must maintain the right of a belligerent to prevent neutrals from breaking effective blockade which may be established, with an adequate force against the enemy's forts, harbors, or coasts. But Her Majesty will waive the right of seizing the enemy's property laden on board a neutral vessel, unless it be contraband of war.

It is not Her Majesty's intention to claim the confiscation of neutral property, not being contraband of war, found on board the enemy's ships; and, Her Majesty further declares that, being anxious to lessen, as much as possible, the evils of war, and restrict its operations to the regularly organized forces of the country it is not her present intention to issue letters of marque for commissioning privateers.

The following is still later, showing that the war has at length begun in earnest;

THE WAR. The campaign along the Danube has begun in earnest. It is confirmed that the Russians have crossed the Danube in great force to strike a decisive blow before the arrival of the Anglo French force. On the 28d ult., Gostshakoff crossed the Danube above Quiska, which place he occupied, capturing 11 guns and making some 200 prisoners. He also captured several small forts on the Turkish side of the river. Gen. Luders with the main body of the Russians crossed from Galatz without much loss. Full 50,000 Russians are now on the right bank.

On the 23d Gen. Luders commenced preparations for the siege of Metschin. On the 23d, a large body of Russians attempted to cross near Oltenitza. A desperate battle ensued, in which the Russians were routed with loss of 3,000 killed. The Turks were also so badly cut up that they had to retire to their entrenchments. The Russians have now, however, effected a passage of the river at three points.

On the very day the Russians commenced crossing the river, Omar Pasha had intended to attack the Russian head-quarters at Pajana. The plan of the attack was drawn up and the entire force put under the command of the French Colonel Drew, but the Russian movements disconcerted the plan.

The Russians were abandoning their forts on the east coast of the Black Sea. Soncham Kale had been burnt and plundered by the Circassians.

It was rumored that the Turks were preparing to attack Sebastopol.

Accounts from Greece were unfavorable. The Turkish Minister had left Athens and the Greek insurrection was reviving, but the Turks hold the fortresses and have 8,000 troops in Epirus. Envoys were daily expected at Athens with the final commands of England and France. It was reported that several nobles had joined the insurrection.

The whole French army of 65,000 men will be in Turkey by May 1st. It was reported that the British force would be increased to 30,000 men. The first division of the expeditionary force was being rapidly forwarded from Malta to Constantinople.

Ten Russian ships, from Sebastopol, were reported to be near the Gulf of Perekop, off the Eastern coast of the Crimer. The allied fleets were still at Beycos Bay.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS ON THE BALTIC. The fleet under Sir Charles Napier was again under way for the purpose, as was supposed, of seizing upon the Island of Aland. Kicege Bay was named as the place of rendezvous.

The British minister at Berlin had sent the announcement of the declaration of war to Sir Charles Napier, with instructions to commence hostilities.

The Russians were making great preparations for the conflict in the Baltic. All the lighthouses and buoys have been reviewed and formidable fleets of gun boats are collected in shallow water at all the principal points. Attempts are being made to block up intricate parts of the channel with rocks. All the houses at Cronstadt incapable of defence are being pulled down. New batteries are everywhere in course of erection, and two hundred additional gun-boats have been ordered.

The Czar and his son were personally superintending these preparations.

Considerable discontent prevails in Finland towards Russia, and some arrests had been made.

It was rumored, at the latest dates, that Austria was inclining to take part with France and England.

The debate in Parliament on the Queen's address was very lengthy. War was formally proclaimed on the 30th March, at the Royal Exchange, London, in the presence of the civic authorities.

Cotton had declined, and was depressed. Breadstuffs were in demand at greatly enhanced rates. Corn, wheat, flour, and indeed all breadstuffs had suddenly advanced. Naval stores were steady.

COL. WYNNE. We stated in our last, in referring to the canvass in Hyde County, as an inference, and as we thought a fair one from what we supposed to be the condition of things politically in that County, that Col. Richard I. Wynne, it appears, has been set aside by "old fogy" federalism in Hyde. In this we have been informed we have done Col. Wynne injustice. We now state that he did not desire to be a candidate, and that he is favorable to the election of Mr. Carter.

Extract from a letter to the Editor, dated
"EDENTON, April 14, 1854.

Gen. Dockery was here on Monday last. He was very severe on the Editor of the Standard and the Democrats generally. But Bragg was here, and gave him fits. If he has any feeling, I think he has not slept well since. His notions of a Convention do not take well with all the Whigs here."

LATER FROM MEXICO. Recent dates from Mexico state that Santa Anna is making some progress against Alvarez, and is received with enthusiasm by the inhabitants. He has had several skirmishes with the troops of Alvarez. The revolution is said to be more formidable than was represented.

GEN. DOCKERY AND THE ELECTION OF GOVERNOR BY THE PEOPLE. Gen. Dockery, it will be remembered, stated in his speech in Smithfield that he gave Free Suffrage its "first long, big and heavy lick" when he voted in the Convention of 1835 to give the election of Governor to the people. We showed in reply to this, first, that this question of electing the Governor by the people had no connection with that of Free Suffrage as known and treated at this day; and that, therefore, Gen. Dockery was endeavoring to deceive the people by making them believe that such connection did exist, or that the propositions were one and the same. We showed, furthermore, from the Debates of the Convention of 1835, that Gen. Dockery *gave no such vote*, but that he was absent, or dodged. In reply to our article the Raleigh Register says:

"We have the authority of Gen. Dockery for the assertion, that he was an ardent friend of the proposition giving the election of Governor to the people, while in the Convention of 1835; and not anticipating that the vote on the proposition would be taken at the time it was, he absented himself on a visit to Wake Forest, upon business connected with that Institution; but that he ultimately voted for the Constitution, as amended—thereby, of course, endorsing and "voting for" the right of the people to elect their Governor!"

Gen. Dockery, then, said he voted for the proposition to give the election of Governor to the people; but the Register says, by his authority, he was absent at the time and did not so vote! How is this? If Gen. Dockery was absent, as stated, and could not vote for the proposition by itself, why did he not say so? Why did he not give the people the *whole* truth on the subject? Did he hope that it would be taken for granted that he voted for the proposition as a separate measure, and that he would get the credit of it, and not be driven to the unworthy quibble of saying he sustained it in voting for the Constitution as a whole? If he was the "ardent friend" of the measure, as the Register claims, why was he silent in regard to it in the Convention? He spoke on the Catholic test, and he moved to strike out the two-thirds provision for calling a Convention and to insert the three-fifths; but he said nothing in favor of this measure, though he now claims that he was its "ardent friend." Again, the vote on adopting the Constitution as a whole was 81 to 20; and many members, therefore, voted for it who did not approve all it contained. Gen. Dockery, as the records show, was opposed to the article in the old Constitution which excludes Catholics from office, but he did not vote to alter it because he feared the people would reject the Constitution if the alteration were made. The alteration was made, however, against his convictions of expediency; and yet he voted for the Constitution as a whole, which contained not only this, but the two-thirds provision already referred to, and which he proposed to strike out. If, therefore, as the Register claims, he voted for every thing embraced in the Constitution when he voted for it as a whole, he deliberately voted to undo, to reverse his former action in relation to the two questions above named. But this cannot be reasonably presumed; he voted for the Constitution as a whole, as the best that could be done; and there is no proof, which deserves the name of proof, (aside from his own assertion at this time) that he was favorable in the Convention of 1835 to extending to the people the right to elect their Governor.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

The regular meeting of the Directors of the N. C. Railroad Company was held at Goldsborough on Thursday the 13th instant. The business transacted related mostly to minor details.

The Contractors on the 1st division were notified to comple the arm running to Neuse River at Waynesboro' within the next three months. The track laying will commence at Raleigh as soon as the iron can be brought up from Portsmouth, where there are already 850 tons applicable to this purpose. The connection between the Raleigh and Gaston and this road, at Raleigh, the completion of which must precede the commencement of track laying, will be finished in a few days.

Five or six miles of iron have been laid down, *on Company account*, at the Western end, and the work is making speedy progress.

The Directors rode over the twenty-two miles completed by the Messrs. McRae. With some small exception, the work appears to be well done, and the contractors promise to remove every ground of exception. The Road is remarkably smooth. Particular attention was directed to the difficulty caused by the cut, in which the porcelain clay (so called) occurs; the obstacle is a serious one, but will be overcome by piling, when the weather permits. The quagmire extends about 500 feet.

Two engines have been completed for this Road by Norris—one of which is at work on the Charlotte end; the other is waiting at Portsmouth.

THE TARIFF AND THE REVENUE.—The surplus revenue idle in the U. S. Treasury is reported to be $20,000,000—and although Congress has been in session over four months, no step has yet been taken for a reduction of the revenue. The receipts at the several leading ports for the 1st quarter of the present and the previous year—that is, from January 1st to March 31st—are stated to be as follows:

	1854.	1853.
New York	$10,892,000	$11,080,000
Boston	2,344,000	1,926,000
Philadelphia	1,3 2,000	1,348,0g0
Baltimore	240,000	225,981
New Orleans*	656,000	799,477
Charleston*	112,000	130,757
San Francisco†	600,000	681,390
St. Louis*	113,933	46,862
	$16,441,933	$16,218,367
Aggregate estimated receipts unenumerated ports during the quarter	750,000	
	$17,191,933	

* Returns for the last six days of the month wanting.

† Estimated for 1854.

The above statement exhibits a small increase for 1854, over and above the same quarters in 1863. And this increase would be augmented, perhaps, by $200,000, by the full returns from the districts which are marked as defective.

The first and second quarters of the fiscal year having exhibited already an increase over the previous quarters, we see already that the revenue for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1854, is to be as large, or larger, than in 1853—that is, nearly $59,000,000.

THE NEW STEAM FRIGATES. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald understands that the Secretary of the Navy has determined to have the six steam frigates all built at government yards. The law authorizes him to have them built either at the navy yards or at private yards, as he may see fit; but he has determined they shall all be constructed at the navy yards. The reason he assigns, or the principle one, is that there is no seasoned live oak in private yards—the government alone having the article. He will, however, endeavor to get the benefit of the experience of private ship builders, and to that end will offer the construction of some of the vessels to eminent merchant ship builders, provided they will build the ships in the government yards, with government materials and workmen—they being given full liberty as to construction and credit for the vessels when built.

USEFUL AND AMUSING VARIETIES.

There is a lesson and a good one, in the following lines. We could wish that our readers might hear them sung in the admirable voice and manner of the friend from whom we derive them:

"Let us speak of a man as we find him,
And censure alone what we see;
And should a man blame, let's remind him
That from faults we are none of us free.
If the vein from the heart could be torn,
And the mind could be read on the brow,
There are many we'd pass by with scorn,
Whom we're loading with high honors now.

Let us speak of a man as we find him,
And heed not what others may say;
If he's frail, then a kind word would bind him,
Where coldness would turn him away;
For the heart must be barren, indeed,
Where no bud of repentance can bloom:
Then pause, ere you censure with speed,
On a frown or a smile hangs his doom."

Spirit of the Times.

THE LENGTH OF DAYS. At Berlin and London, the longest day has sixteen and a half hours. At Stockholm and Upsal, the longest day has eighteen and a half hours. At Hamburg, Dantzi, and Stettin, the longest day has seventeen hours, and the shortest seven. At St. Petersburg and Tobolks, the longest has nineteen, and the shortest five hours. At Tornea, in Finland, the longest day has twenty one hours and a half, and the shortest two and a half. At Wanderbus, in Norway, the day lasts from the 21st of May, to the 22d July without interruption; and at Spitzburgen, the longest three and a half months.

The French say, "He who has a good son-in-law has gained a son; he who has a bad one, has lost a daughter."

A newly married man in Lynn declares that if he had only a inch more of happiness he could not live. His wife and sisters are obliged to roll him on the floor and spat him with a shingle every day, to prevent him from being too happy.

He that hath a trade, hath an estate, and he that hath a calling, hath a place of profit and honor. A ploughman on his legs is higher than a gentleman on his knees.

The title "Czar" is a corruption of the word "Cæsar," which was originally assumed as a title of honor by the grand dukes, and recently assumed by the Emperors of Russia.

Melted snow produces about one-eighth of its bulk of water; hence snow two feet deep produces three inches of water when thawed.

More than sixty criminals have been executed in the United States during the year 1853, and quite a number are now in prison under sentence of death.

An exchange paper remarks—and we quote the saying as applicable to all localities—that every well regulated family ought to have at least one baby in it, just for the fun of the thing.

The narrowest part of the Atlantic is more than two miles deep. In other parts, about one and a half miles.

MR. BUCHANAN'S RESIDENCE IN LONDON. Some of our *quid nuncs* are often curious to know what our representatives at foreign courts do with all the money they get from the Government. An item has just came to our knowledge in regard to a portion of the expenses of the American Minister in London, which will show how the money goes. He lives in a respectable and decently furnished house, No. 56 Harley street, for which, including a stable, he pays an annual rent of $4,581 60! How much it will cost him to live, a glance at the proportionate prices of all articles of household consumption will show. The rent alone is more than a third of the salary attached to his office.

An Irishman about to enter the army, was asked by one of the recruiting officers. "Well, sir, when you get into battle will you fight or run?" "By faith!" replied the Hibernian, with a comical twist of the countenance, "I'll be afther doin, yer honor as the majority of ye does."

A BRISK PLACE. There is a good anecdote told of the little town of Portland, Indiana:

While a certain steamboat was about "putting out" from there, not long since, for New Orleans, the mate, an old boatman, turned to some passengers and remarked:

"This little town, gentlemen, looks dull, but I assure you, it is *perhaps* a mighty brisk place. About fifteen years ago, as I was going down with a flatboat to New Orleans, we stopped here to procure some provisions. I went up into the town, and seeing a coat hanging out of a shop door, just took it. The owner came after me—caught me—took me before a magistrate—I was tried—convicted, took thirty-nine lashes, *and was back to the boat in fifteen minutes.* I tell you, gentlemen, a mighty brisk place is that same little Portland."

PORK PLENTY. Nine of the Western States have packed, during the season, two millions and a half of hogs—an increase over the crop of last year of 333,660 head in number. The increase in weight, as near as we have been able to ascertain, averaged ten pounds to the hog, east of the Wabash, viz: In Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky; while in Tennessee, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Wisconsin, the increase was fully twenty pounds per head.

"Well, neighbor, what is the most christian news this morning?" said a gentleman of Providence to to his friend.

"I have bought a barrel of flour for a poor woman."

"Ah! just like you. Who is that you have made happy by this charity?"

"My wife!"

COST OF PERFUMERY IN ENGLAND. The duty upon essential oils and Eu de Cologne, imported into England, amount to $110000 annually, to which must be added $100,000 for duty upon spirits used in the manufacture of perfumery, making $210,000 raised in taxation, from this small item of luxury. Taking the retail price into calculation, the inhabitants of Great Britain spend upwards of ten millions of dollars annually in perfumery alone.

GLORY AND ITS APPENDAGES. Among other articles lately shipped for the use of the English army in Turkey, are 1000 lbs. lint, 1000 lbs tow, 200 old sheets, 1000 yards of adhesive plaster, *and seven hundred wooden legs.*

PASSING AWAY. Of the 531,791 soldiers engaged in the war of the Revolution, less than fourteen hundred are now living whose age must average nearly ninety years; seventy-three died the past year.

The greatest man is he who chooses the right with invincible resolution.

A young man who has recently taken a wife says he did not find it half so hard to get married as he did to get furniture.

The Tax Books for France for the year 1854, show that 12,000,000 of the inhabitants, or 1 out of 3, own land, with or without buildings upon it.

A WORD TO YOUNG MECHANICS.—Young mechanics, who would prosper in business, have only two rules to live up to, to insure success. First, *do your work as your customer wishes to have it done.* The other rule is to *do it by the time you promise to have it done.* The two rules complied with, and there is not much danger, if any, of a failure.

BLEEDING AT THE NOSE.—Dr. Negler, a French surgeon, says that the simple elevation of a person's arm will stop bleeding at the nose. He explains the facts physically, and declares it a positive remedy. It is certainly easy of trial.

Talk about the enjoyments of wealth—it never was—it never can be enjoyed. An abundance of money is a heap of misery. A man who owns a small house, a small farm, a small wife, a big dog, a good cow, two or three fat pigs and two children, ought to be satisfied. If he isn't he never can be.

In Northern Illinois are two brothers, who officiate, as occasions offer, in the church as exhorters, or something of the kind, and flatter themselves on the peculiar spirit in which they at times enter upon their humble calling. On one occasion, the elder brother, in discussing at some length upon the characteristics of each, gave the following forcible illustration of *his* "spiritual superiority." "Brother George," said he, "can exhort and sing, but he can't *pray*. I can pray his shirt off?"

Four pounds of beef loses one pound by boiling; one pound five ounces by roasting, and one pound three ounces by baking. Four pounds of mutton loses fourteen ounces by boiling; one pound six ounces by roasting, and one pound four ounces by baking.

The Charleston Convention.

CHARLESTON, April 10. There is a great crowd in attendance on the Convention. Messrs. Dawson of Georgia, Leslie Coombs of Kentucky, Trousdale and Jones of Tennessee, with a large number of other distinguished strangers are present.

The Convention assembled at 12 o'clock. Thirteen States were represented. One hundred and thirty delegates were present from Virginia. Judge Dawson was chosen President; with 13 Vice Presidents and 13 Secretaries. A committee of three from each State was appointed to report business, and then the Convention adjourned till the next day, (Tuesday.)

SECOND DAY, April 11. The Convention re-assembled at 12 o'clock. Resolutions in favor of a Pacific Railroad, and of direct trade, were offered. Mr. Jones of Tennessee, and Mr. Albert Pike of Arkansas, addressed the Convention on the subjects referred to in the resolutions. Mr. Pike denounced all reliance on Congress for aid to the Pacific railroad. The resolutions were referred to the general committee—and the Convention adjourned till the next day, (Wednesday.)

Southern Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 13. The Convention assembled to-day at the usual hour.

The committee handed in their report, which advocates the encouragement of domestic manufactures. Also, the mining business. It takes strong grounds in favor of remitting duty upon railroad iron.

The subject of navigating the Amazon river, and of encouraging trade with that region, was also strongly recommended.

Direct trade with Europe is another prominent feature of the report, and ably set forth.

The subject of improving rivers and harbors is likewise strongly recommended and urged.

The report, including these and other suggestions, was unanimously passed, and the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The Maine Law in Michigan.

DETROIT, April 13th. The Maine law men are now firing one hundred guns in honor of Judge Douglas, Wing, Pratt and Copeland, who have decided the Maine law to be constitutional.

Maine law in New York.

ALBANY, April 14. The Senate has decided to submit the question of the Marine Liquor Law to the people.

Severe Storm.

NEW YORK, April 14th. A furious storm of wind, rain and snow is now prevailing.

MARRIED,

In Beaufort county, on the 29th ult., Mr. Ransom Wollard to Miss Julia Ann Helton.

In Alamance county, on the 20th ult., Mr. John S. Telfair to Miss Maria W. Borden.

In Duplin county, on the 27th ult., Mr. Curtis Williams to Miss Elizabeth Winfield.

In Warren county, on the 30th ult., Mr. Jeremiah Hawks to Miss Parthina Tally.

In Guilford county, on the 30th ult., Mr. Madison D. Smith to Miss Louisa A. J. Dick. Also, on the 4th ult., Mr. Wm. Fentress to Miss Martha A. Wolf.

In Davidson county, on the 16th ult., Mr. Wm. Eberhart to Miss Jane Brinkley.

In Gaston county, on the 2d ult., Mr. L. L. Hoffman to Miss Fanny L. Linebarger. Also, on the 16th ult., Mr. Henry Eberhart to Miss Emeline Smith.

In Cleaveland county, on the 28th ult., Mr. John Costner to Miss Elizabeth Putland.

DIED,

In Duplin county, Mrs. Julia K. Herring, wife of Dr. N. W. Herring, in the 30th year of her age.

In Yadkin county, on the 2d inst., Mr. Joel House, aged 54 years.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

(REPORTED FOR THE NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.)

APRIL 17, 1854.

Our market continues very badly supplied, consequently prices for some articles are higher. Flour remains as before, the last news has made the market firmer.

FLOUR—From $6, to $6 25.
BACON—9 to 10 cts. per lb., hog round.
LARD—10 cts. per lb.
BUTTER—25 cts. per lb., scarce.
EGGS—12½ cts. per dozen.
CHICKENS—20 cts. each, scarce.
CORN—$4 25 to $4 50 per barrel.
MEAL—$4 50 per barrel.
FODDER—$1 40 per 100 lbs.
OATS—$1 10 per 100 lbs., sheaf.
" 60 cts. per bushel.
STOCK PEAS—Red, 80 cts. per bushel.
" White, 90 cts. " "
DRIED APPLES—$1 per bushel, scarce.
" PEACHES—$2 " scarce.
SWEET POTATOES—90 cts. per bushel, scarce.
FRESH PORK—7 cts. per lb.,
" BEEF—8 " per lb on foot.
COTTON—8¼ cts. per lb.

WILMINGTON, April 15.

TURPENTINE—None received since our last. Last sales were at $3 40 for yellow dip, and $2 for hard.
SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Market dull, no sales and stock light.
ROSIN—$1 10 for large size barrels.
TAR—In fair demand at $2 60 per bbl.
FLOUR—Fayetteville superfine $6 50 ℔ bbl.
FISH—Mackeral $7 for no. 3, $6 for no 4, Eastern Herrings at $4 per bbl.
LIME—retailing $1 50 ℔ bbl.
TIMBER—$9 50 ℔ M.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 15th, 1854.

Few or no changes to note this week. BACON 10 @ 10½ for new. COTTON—Dull sale at 8 @ 8¾. CORN—$1 10. FLOUR in better demand at $6 85. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE declined.

NORFOLK, April 15.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants.
No. 6 ROANOKE SQUARE.

FLOUR—Has advanced under the Hermann and America's news, and we quote S. F. $8; Extra $8¼ @ $8½; Family $8¾ @ $9. Stock very light.

CORN—All on market was bought up yesterday at 66 @ 68 for mixed, 73 @ 74 for yellow. There is an advance of 10 cts. in New York, but as our prices have been up to New York for some days, we do not look for a corresponding advance here.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine declining. We quote 60 @ 63 cts.; common Rosin $1 25 @ $1 30; no sales of fine. Tar quick at $2¾.

COTTON—Dull add declining.

SALT—L. B. Fine $2 @ $2⅛; G. A. $1 50; T. I. cargo 48 @ 50, from store 55 @ 57 cts.

HAY—Cargo $1 20, store 1 25 @ ⅜.

LIME—Thomaston $1⅝; Burnt ℔ bushel 10 cts.

No change of importance in groceries.

PETERSBURG, April 14.

WHEAT—We quote prime white at $1 57 @ $1 62. Red do at $1 52 @ $1 57. Receips quite small.

FLOUR—We quote Fine $7 25; Superfine $7 50. Extra Superfine $8 50; and Family $9 50. These are retail prices, at which it is quite dull.

TOBACCO—Brisk and scarce. Lugs common $4 50 to $6. Good Lugs $6 to $8. Common Leaf $6 75 to $8. Good Leaf $8 @ $12 25.

CORN—Corn 75 to 80 cents.

COTTON—Cotton at 9¾ cents. Nominally but little offering.

GUANO—The Government agent has advanced the price to $50 per ton, by the cargo. Price asked here $50 per ton of 2000 lbs.

Pet. Express.

NEW YORK, April 14th, 1854.

FLOUR has advanced 37½ to 50 cts. Sales at $7 62 for State, and $8 37½ for Ohio and Southern. Wheat firm. TOBACCO—Kentucky 7 @ 8¾ cts. IRON firm at $42 to $42 50.

Wake Co. Democratic Convention.

A CONVENTION OF THE DEMOCRATS OF Wake County will be held in the TOWN HALL, Raleigh, on MONDAY of the ensuing MAY COURT, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. The Democrats of the various Districts are earnestly appealed to hold meetings and appoint Delegates to the Convention. It is important that the Convention should be a full one.

April 8, 1854. 42—w&swld.

DR. T. L. BANKS

HAVING located at his Father's (Maj. ADAM BANKS's,) 11 miles South of Raleigh, offers his Professional services to the people of all the surrounding country.

Wake April 11, '54. 44—3tpd.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY announce to the Citizens of Raleigh and vicinity, that he is prepared now for manufacturing all kinds of Gold and Silver ware, viz: Goblets, Mugs, Teapots, Ear-rings and Finger-rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., &c., Setting Jewels and Repairing all kinds of Jewelry in a manner warranted to give satisfaction; Engraving and Chasing of every description in a style not to be surpassed.

All orders may be left at F. Mahler's & Co., where he has taken the room adjoining the storeroom.

H. MAHLER.

P. S. The most reasonable rate given for Old Gold and Silver.

Raleigh, April 15, 1854. 44—1y.

NAVY SUPPLIES--1854-'55.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, April 13, 1854.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, SEALED AND ENdorsed "Proposals for Navy Supplies," will be received at this Bureau until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Saturday, 13th of May next, for furnishing and delivering (on receiving five days' notice, except for biscuit, for which five days' notice shall be given for every twenty thousand pounds required) at the United States navy-yards at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New York, and Gosport, Virginia, such quantities *only* of the following articles as may be required or ordered from the contractors by the chief of this bureau, or by the respective commanding officers of the said navy-yards, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, viz:

Flour, biscuit, whiskey, sugar, tea, coffee, rice, molasses, vinegar, pickles, beans, raisins, dried apples, and soap.

The flour shall be superfine, and of the manufacture of wheat grown in the year 1853 or 1854; but must in all cases be manufactured from wheat of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; shall be perfectly sweet, and in all respects of the best quality, *and fully equal to the best description of Richmond flour in all the qualities essential to its preservation in tropical climates;* and shall be delivered in new, well seasoned, sound, bright barrels—the staves and heading to be of split or rived white oak of the best quality, strong and well hooped, with lining hoops around each head—in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The biscuit shall be made wholly from sweet superfine flour, of the manufacture of the year 1853 or 1854, but must in all cases be manufactured from flour made of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same; and shall be fully equal in quality, and conform in size, to the samples which are deposited in the said navy-yards; shall be properly baked, thoroughly kiln dried, well packed, and delivered free of charge to the United States, in good, sound, well-dried, bright flour barrels, as above described, with the heads well secured; or in air and water-tight whiskey or spirit casks, or barrels, at the option of the bureau.

The whiskey shall be made wholly from grain, of which at least two-third parts shall be rye; shall be copper distilled, and full first-proof according to the United States custom-house standard. It shall be distilled one year before delivery, and be delivered in good, new, sound, bright, three-quarters hooped, well-seasoned white-oak barrels, with white-oak heads; the staves not to be less than ½-inch thick, and the heads not less than ¾-inch thick; and each barrel shall be coopered, in addition, with one three-penny iron hoop on each bilge 1½ inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, and one three-penny hoop on each chime, 1½-inch in width, and 1-16th inch thick, as per diagram. The whole to be put in good shipping order, free of all charge to the United States.

The sugar shall be according to samples at the said navy-yards.

The tea shall be of good quality Young Hyson, equal to the samples at said navy-yards.

The coffee shall be the best Cuba, according to sample.

The rice shall be of the very best quality, and of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The molasses shall be fully equal to the very best quality of New Orleans molasses, and shall be delivered in well-seasoned white-oak barrels, with white pine heads not less than 1½ inch thick; the staves not less than ¾ inch thick; the barrels to be three-quarters hooped, and, in addition, to have four iron hoops, one on each bilge, 1½ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and one on each chime 1½ inch in width and 1-16 inch thick, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping condition.

The vinegar shall be of the first quality cider vinegar, equal to the standard of the United States Pharmacopœia, and shall contain no other than acetic acid; and shall be delivered in barrels similar in all respects to those required for molasses, with the exception that *white oak* heads shall be substituted for those of white pine, and shall be thoroughly coopered and placed in the best shipping order.

The pickles shall be put up in iron-bound half-barrels, and each half-barrel shall contain one gallon of onions, one gallon of peppers, and thirteen gallons of *gherkins, (by which is understood a small cucumber, and no other article;)* and the vegetables in each shall weigh ninety pounds and only be paid for; and each half-barrel shall then be filled with white wine vinegar of at least 42 degrees of strength, and equal to French vinegar; the half-barrels, vegetables, and vinegar shall conform and be equal in all respects to the samples deposited at the above-named navy-yards, and the contractors shall warrant and guaranty that they will keep good and sound for at least two years.

The beans shall be of the very best quality, sound and good, and shall be of the crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The raisins shall be of the best quality of bunch raisins, and of the latest crop immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same, and shall be delivered in good, strong, substantial boxes, and, after inspection, be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor.

The dried apples shall be of the best quality, and shall be prepared by sun-drying only, and shall be of the crop of the autumn immediately preceding the dates of the requisition for the same.

The soap shall be manufactured from cocoanut oil, and be of the best quality denominated "White Saltwater Soap," and be delivered in good strong boxes of about seventy-five pounds each; and after inspection, the boxes will be hooped at each end at the expense of the contractor. The price to be uniform at all the yards.

All the foregoing-described articles, embracing casks, barrels, half-barrels, and boxes, shall be subject to such inspection as the chief of this bureau may direct, and be in all respects perfectly satisfactory to the inspecting officer, said officer to be appointed by the Navy Department. All inspections to be at the place of delivery. Biscuit may, however, be inspected at the place of manufacture, but will in all cases be subject to a final inspection at the place of delivery, before bills are signed therefor.

The prices of all the foregoing articles to be the same throughout the year, and bidders may offer for one or more articles.

All the casks, barrels, and half barrels, boxes or packages, shall be marked with their contents and the contractor's name. All the barrels of flour, bread, and pickles shall have, in addition to the above, the year when manufactured or put up marked upon them.

The samples referred to in this advertisement are those selected for the ensuing fiscal year, *and have no reference to such as have been previously exhibited.*

The quantity of these articles which will be required cannot be precisely stated. They will probably be about—

		To be offered for.
Flour	1,200 bbls	per bbl.
Biscuit	1,600,000 lbs	per 100 lbs.
Whiskey	35,000 gals	per gal.
Sugar	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Tea	20,000 lbs	per lb.
Coffee	10,000 lbs	per lb.
Rice	200,000 lbs	per lb.
Molasses	20,000 gals	per gal.
Beans	6,000 bush	per bush.
Vinegar	20,000 gals	per gal.
Raisins	40,000 lbs	per lb.
Dried apples	50,000 lbs	per lb.
Pickles	130,000 lbs	per lb.
Soap	100,000 lbs	per lb.

The quantities of any or all may be increased or diminished as the service may hereafter require. The contracts will therefore be made, not for specific quantities, but for such quantities as the service may require to be delivered at those navy-yards respectively.

Contractors not residing at the places where deliveries are required must establish agencies at such places, that no delay may arise in furnishing what may be required; and when a contractor fails promptly to comply with a requisition, the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing shall be authorized to direct purchases to be made to supply the deficiency, under the penalty to be expressed in the contract; the record of a requisition, or a duplicate copy thereof at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, or at either of the navy-yards aforesaid, shall be evidence that such requisition has been made and received.

Separate offers must be made for each article (except soap) at each of the aforesaid navy-yards; and in case more than one article is contained in the offer, the Chief of the Bureau will have the right to accept one or more of the articles contained in such offer, and reject the remainder; and bidders whose proposals are accepted (and none others) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them for execution; which contract must be returned to the Bureau within five days, exclusive of the time required for the regular transmission of the mail.

Two or more approved sureties, in a sum equal to the estimated amount of the respective contracts, will be required, and ten per centum in addition will be withheld from the amount of all payments on account thereof as collateral security, in addition, to secure its performance, and not in any event to be paid until it is in all respects complied with; ninety per centum of the amount of all deliveries made will be paid by the navy agent within thirty days after bills duly authenticated shall have been presented to him.

Blank forms of proposals may be obtained on application to the Navy agents at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, Pensacola, and at this bureau.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in the act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for 1846-'47, approved 10th August, 1846) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to consider any proposal unless accompanied by the guarantee required by law; the competency of the guarantee to be certified by the navy agent, district attorney, or some officer of the general government known to the bureau.

The attention of bidders is called to the samples and description of articles required, as, in the inspection for reception, a just but rigid comparison will be made between the articles offered and the sample and contract, receiving none that fall below them; and their attention is also particularly directed to the annexed joint resolution, in addition to the act of the 10th August, 1846.

Extract from the act of Congress approved August 10, 1846.

"SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That from and after the passage of this act, every proposal for naval supplies invited by the Secretary of the Navy, under the proviso to the general appropriation bill for the navy, approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three, shall be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation, in such time as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties to furnish the supplies proposed. No proposal shall be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee. If after the acceptance of a proposal and a notification thereof, to the bidder or bidders, he or they shall fail to enter into an obligation within the time prescribed by the Secretary of the Navy, with good and sufficient sureties for furnishing the supplies, then the Secretary of the Navy shall proceed to contract with some other person or persons for furnishing the said supplies; and shall forthwith cause the difference between the amount contained in the proposal so guarantied and the amount for which he may have contracted for furnishing the said supplies for the whole period of the proposal to be charged up against said bidder or bidders, and his or their guarantor or guarantors; and the same may be immediately recovered by the United States, for the use of the Navy Department, in an action of debt against either or all of said persons."

[Public, No. 7.]

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to bids for provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the navy may be rejected, at the option of the department, if made by one who is not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer in, the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered; that the bids of all persons who may have failed to comply with the conditions of any contracts they may have previously entered into with the United States shall, at the option of the department, be rejected; that if more than one bid be offered for the supply of an article on account of any one party, either in his own name, or in the name of his partner, clerk, or any other person, the whole of such bids shall be rejected at the option of the department; and that copartners of any firm shall not be received as sureties for each other; and that, whenever it may be deemed necessary, for the interest of the government and the health of the crews of the United States vessels, to procure particular brands of flour which are known to keep best on distant stations, the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, be, and hereby is, authorised to procure the same on the best terms, in market overt.

Approved 27th March, 1854.

April 16, 1854. 1810—4tw.

LAND FOR SALE IN WAKE AND NASH COUNTIES.—I will sell to the highest bidder, at George W. Thompson's store, in Wake County, 15 miles North-west of Raleigh, (and within one mile of said Lands,) the following Tracts, to-wit: One Tract containing near seven hundred acres, on the waters of big Lick Creek. The other Tract, containing near seven hundred Acres, on the waters of Neuse River and Laurel Creek. Both of said Tracts are well adapted to the culture of Tobacco and Cotton, and all kinds of grain. There is a sufficient amount of cleared land on each, and good improvements on both tracts. And if it be desired by the purchasers of the above Tracts, I will sell my HOME TRACT, containing about EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES, which lies between the two Tracts specified above. There is a large two story house, with four good fire places and seven rooms, a good kitchen and all necessary out houses, situated on my home tract.

The Tract in Nash county contains about four hundred acres of good Turpentine land, with about twenty-five thousand boxes and a very good orchard of choice trees. There is a tolerably good house with some other improvements. There is also a tolerably good farm on the said land. This tract lies on the waters of Robertson Creek, near Lee's meeting house.

The three tracts lying in Wake county will be sold on Friday, the 5th day of May next, at the said store of George W. Thompson, Esq., about 1 o'clock. One half of the purchase money will be cash; the other half made payable on the 25th of December next, to be made safe with good notes with undoubted security.

Entire possession given the 25th of Dec. next, with the privilege of sowing wheat in good time. The Tract in Nash will be sold on Friday, the 12th day of May next, in Earpsborough, about 1 o'clock. This tract will be sold on the same terms as those mentioned above. Entire possession given the 25th of Dec. next, and the privilege of sowing wheat in good time.

CALVIN J. ROGERS, Agent for
BENJ. ROGERS.

April 11, 1854. 1018—wtd.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 OF THE BONDS OF THE SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Guaranteed by the City of Petersburg, and further secured by a mortgage on the road and all its property—will be received at the Office of the Company, in the City of Petersburg, until Tuesday, the 2d day of May next.

The Bonds are 6 per cent Coupon Bonds, dated April, 1854, and redeemable $150,000, on the 1st January, 1870, at the office of the Company in Petersburg, and are in sums of $300, $500 and $1000. The other $150,000 are redeemable in 1875, and may be made payable either in the City of Petersburg or in the City of New York, as the bidder may elect, and are in sums of $1000 Coupons, payable 1st January and July.

TERMS. The bids must specify whether for the Bonds payable in 1870 or 1875, and if the latter, whether to be payable in Petersburg or New York.

Twenty-five per cent of the par value of the amount awarded to each purchaser, to be paid two days after such award is made; twenty-five per cent on or before the 20th May; Twenty-five per cent on or before the 15th June, and the balance on or before the 1st day of July next, or the whole amount can be taken sooner at the option of the purchaser. Ten per cent of the par value of the amount awarded to each purchaser will be retained on security for the fulfilment of the contract on which interest will be allowed. For the residue paid in, bonds will be issued.

WM. PANNILL, President,
South-Side Railroad Company,
Petersburg, Va.

April 14, 1854. 44—td.

TO THE PUBLIC.—THE SUBSCRIBER, ANTONIO PIZZINI, *Foreign and Domestic Confectioner and Fruit Dealer,* formerly of Richmond, Virginia, has the pleasure of informing the citizens of Raleigh and the adjacent country, that he has opened (three doors below Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker)

A Splendid Confectionary and Fruit Establishment!

In his store will be found at all times all that is nice, sweet and agreeable to the taste. Believing that the citizens of the place desire the establishment of a house of this kind, he hopes, by attention to the trade, to merit a portion of its favors. ANTONIO PIZZINI.

N. B. He keeps constantly on hand—

Oranges, Lemons, per box,	Preserves,
Raisins, per whole, ½ and ¼ boxes,	Cordials,
	Cigars of all kinds,
Nuts of all kinds,	French and German
Figs and Prunes,	Fancy Goods.

STEAM CANDIES (fancy and plain) manufactured by myself, and warranted as good as any in the United States. The above articles can be had at wholesale and retail.

A. PIZZINI.

April 15, 1854. 44—

ATLANTIC AND N. C. RAILROAD.—NOTICE is hereby given, under the authority of the Board of General Commissioners, that books will be opened for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, on the 8th day of May next, under the direction of the special Commissioners named in the act of incorporation, and at the following places, to-wit:

In Beaufort, at the Store of Benj. L. Perry.
In Newbern, at the Merchant's Bank.
In Kinston, at the Store of Washington & White.
In Goldsborough, at the Store of Andrews & Washington.
In Waynesborough, at the Store of Rich'd Washington.
In Smithfield, at the County Court Clerk's office.
In Raleigh, at the State Bank.
In Jacksonville, at the Court-house.
In Swansborough, at Glover's Store.
In Snow Hill, at Henry H. Harper's Store.

The said books will remain open for the space of Thirty Days, and continued open thereafter until ordered to be closed by the said General Commissioners.

N. B.—No subscription shall be received by any of the Commissioners unless five per cent upon the whole amount subscribe shall be first paid in cash, or secured by a good note, to be approved of by said Commissioners.

April 7, 1854. 44—

EAGLE HOTEL FOR SALE.—I AM AUTHORIZED by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life.

This Hotel is probably as good property of the kind as is to be found in the State. Its income for several years past has ranged from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will probably examine the property for themselves, any further description here is unnecessary.

Possession will be surrendered on the 10th of June, if desired.

For further information, address the subscriber at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS.

April 16, 1854. 1018—w3m.

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years, and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.

Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.

April 16, 1854. 44—tf.

☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

FOR SALE.—550 ACRES OF LAND IN SURRY COUNTY, N. C., situated on the road leading from Salem to Thompson's Gap and Abingdon, 6 miles east of Dobson, the county seat, and 12 miles west of the Pilot Mountain. It is well watered and has two comfortable Dwelling Houses, Kitchen, Barn, Still-house, and a fine Orchard. Fifty acres of it is under cultivation. The above farm contains fine meadow land—is well timbered, situated in a healthy country and copper region, with very great indications of copper on the land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call and judge for themselves.

J. M. COPELAND.

April 16, 1854. 44—1t.

STRAW MATTING!—Plain, Plaid, Striped and Variegated mattings from 4-4 to 6-4.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 6½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily .... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily .... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily .... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday .... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday .... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) .... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) .... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday .... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co.
September 6th, 1853. 84—

WILSON & GRICE,
GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
No. 11, High Street and Pierce's Wharf,
PORSTMOUTH, VA.,

Give their personal and prompt attention to the Sale and Forwarding of Produce and Merchandize of every description, and make liberal consignments.

REFERENCES.
Geo. W. Mordecai, Esq., Raleigh.
Messrs. W. H. & R. S. Tucker, Raleigh.
" King, Thomas & Barrow, Louisburg.
" R. N. & D. C. Herndon, Oxford.
Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Warren County.
Col. S. S. Royster, Granville.
Messrs. Jno. White & Co., Warrenton.
" Montgomery & Plummer, Warrenton.
Col. Walter Gwynn, Chief Eng. Central Rail Road.

SAMUEL M. WILSON. GEO. W. GRICE
May 2d, 1853. 48—1y.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE NEXT Session will commence on the first Monday in January, 1854.

RATES TUITION (PAYABLE ONE HALF IN ADVANCE.)

For Reading, Writing, with the first rudiments of English Grammar and Geography,	$10,00
English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic,	12,50
For any thing higher,	15,00
For the College Classes, (without any extra charge for the Languages,)	20,00
EXTRA EXPENSES.	
Music on Piano,	20,00
Use of Instrument,	3,00
The same on Guitar,	
Drawing and Painting,	12,00
Oil Painting,	15,00
Needle Work,	5,00
Board per month,	8,00
Washing per month,	1,00

Musical Soirees will be given during each term.
T. T. GRANDY,
Sec'y of Board of Trustees.
December 19, 1853. 10—1yw.

JUST TO HAND.—5,000 PALMETTA, LANDRES Cigars, the choicest brand in the market.
5,000 Mannilla, El Sal, La Constancia,
10,000 assorted brands,
500 sup. Orinoco chewing Tobacco,
600 ass'd Smoking Tobacco.
Come and try us, and we feel confident we will give full satisfaction. F. MAHLER & CO.
January 30, 1854. 22—

STEAM ENGINE AND CIRCULAR SAW MILL FOR SALE!—The subscriber having made other arrangements now offers for sale a No. 1, twenty-four horse-power, STEAM ENGINE and SAW MILL, which he warrants to be inferior to no Engine of the same capacity. As the Engine and Saw Mill have been fully tested, he deems it unnecessary to say more than to refer persons wishing to purchase to Messrs. Silas Burns, Albert Johnson, or any other competent Machinist.
THEO. H. SNOW.
Raleigh, Dec. 15, 1853. 13—tf.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
34—

ROBINSON & CO'S SHOES.—KID AND MOrocco High cut Walking Shoes.
Kid and Morocco High cut Slippers.
Ladies' Winter Gaiters.
Childrens Goat Bootees.
Misses' " "
Ladies' " "
For sale by J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w&sw6m.

LAW NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING REMOVED TO RALEIGH respectfully offers his services ,to all persons having business in the Supreme Court, or in the County and Superior Courts of Wake and adjoining Counties, as an ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR.
☞ Office, Fayetteville Street, near Yarbrough's.
EDWARD CANTWELL.
Raleigh, Jan. 19, 1854. 19—6m.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.
For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS. PERSONS ON THE Pension Roll at Fayetteville will have their business attended to promptly by making the undersigned their Agent to collect the same.
Claims for Pension and Bounty Land, for services in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican and all the Indian Wars, prosecuted promptly.
Highest cash price paid for Land Warrants, for a Northern Company. JNO. M. ROSE.
Fayetteville, Oct. 5, 1853 100—3m.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "
JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

CHEAP BOOTS!—CHEAP BOOTS!!—GENtlemen we wish to inform you that we have now on hand an over large stock of Calfskin, Dress and Water-Proof Boots of every variety. Indeed our stock of this kind of goods is entirely too large, and as we do not intend to let it remain on hand until another season, we shall hurry them off at some price, so that great bargains may be expected, say at $2,50c., $3,00 and $3,50 a pair.
Gentlemen, we shall sell them cheap, and you all know that when we say cheap we mean cheap.
The above Boots are suitable for dress and business purposes, and will be sold at prices from $2 50 up.
Bring along the CASH and the Boots will be yours.
Come quick or you will be too late for the bargains now selling at the Ladies' Saloon, Norfolk, Va.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Nov. 30th, 1853. 6—

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.—Geology of the Globe, by Edward Hitchcock, D. D., LL. D.; A Treatise on Metallurgy, comprising Mining and General and Particular Metallurgical operations, with a description of Charcoal, Oak and Anthracite Furnaces, Blast Machines, Hot Blast Forge Hammers, Rolling Mills, &c., &c., by Frederic Overman; The Book of Nature, by Frederic Schoedler, Ph. D., and Henry Medlock, F. C. S.; Principles of Geology, by Sir Charles Lyell; A Manual of Elementary Geology, or, the Ancient Changes of the earth and its inhabitants, as illustrated by Geological Monuments, by Sir Charles Lyell.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Dec. 16th, 1853. 9—

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.—The subscriber has on hand the largest stock of Farming Implements to be found in the State, embracing horse powers which have taken the first premiums at the late Fair, held in Balltimore and this city; wheat Threshers, wheat Drills seed Sowers, corn Planters, Corn shellers of every kind, to shell from 300to1500 bushels per day, which are sold low, and warranted fully equal to any to be found in the Union; straw cutters for hand and horse power, hominy Mills, Grist mills capable of grinding 20 bushels of good meal per hour; Corn Cob Crushers, Vegetable Cutters, Fan mills, some of which have taken 54 premiums with several medals and certificates of their pre-eminence over all others; Harrows of every size and shape. Cullivators for one and two horses, with wrought and cast iron and reversable steel teeth, Cotton and Tobacco Cultivators, Plows of all patterns for one, two, three and four horses, as large and desirable an assortment as can be found in any house north or south, with 40 tons of Plow Castings to suit; ox Yokes, ox Bows, Yoke irons, Bow pins, whiffle Trees, Trase Chains, Ox and Log Chains, Axes, Grub hoes, wedges, Drag and Cultivator Teeth, spades, shovels, Forks, (some worth $6 each,) Garden Tools, hoes, Garden Plows and Cultivators, Chain Pumps, Cast Iron Pumps, Garden Engines, Post-hole Augers, Bull Rings, Ox Balls, Butter Churns, with every other desirable Implement for the Farm, to be found in any Agricultural House north or south, with many other desirable goods, viz: Bar Iron of all sizes for the farm, blacksmith, ship wright, carriage makers, &c. &c.; bellows, anvils, vices, stocks and dies, hand and sledge hammers, blast pipes, cart boxes, carriage axles and springs, couldrons and other hollow castings, grindstones framed and not framed, with friction rollers for same, &c., with a large lot of superior green and black teas, cigars, white and colored carpet warp, hemp twine for sturgeon nets, wrought and cut nails, ship and boat spikes, with a great many other goods, which cannot be enumerated in an advertisement. All in want, are invited to call and supply themselves on the best terms.
S. MARCH.
Norfolk, Va., Dec. 15, 1853. 10—

NEW ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT THE BAZAAR!!—White, Buff, Brown, Mottled, Plaid, Striped and Planters' Linen Coats; White and Buff Grass Coats; Drab, Blue and Mottled Croton Coats; Black and Fancy Alapaca Coats; Plaid and Fancy Cassimere Coats; Black Summer Cloth and Cassimere Sacks, half Sacks and Frocks; Tweeds, Cashmeretts and Angolas Sacks; Planters' Linen, Plaid, White, Striped, Mottled, Linen, and Cassimere Pants in great variety. Sontag, Cassimere, Silk and Linen Vestings, Quiltings and Weltings Vestings, rich styles. A large assortment of Lawn and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Plain and Fancy Borders. Silk and Lisle Embroidered Cravats; Plain and Fancy Lawn Cravats; Fancy Silk Cravats. Alexander's and Chossin's White and Colored Kid Gloves; Black, Lisle and Linen Gloves; Washed Norway Gloves; Fine Doe Gloves; Black Colored Silk Gloves; Plaid and Striped Silk and Cotton Half Hose Gloves. We are weekly receiving large supplies selected from the most desirable styles in the market, which we warrant made equal to custom work in fit and finish.
Our furnishing Department comprises every new and fashionable article necessary for a regular outfit, which will be sold at the lowest market prices by
A. S. SHAFER & CO., Clothing Bazzaar,
Sycamore Street.
Petersburg, April 28, 1852. 47—

1854. SPRING SUPPLIES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., would call the attention of every Merchant in Virginia and North Carolina to their *Wholesale stock of Boots and Shoes*, offered for sale at reasonable prices, on a credit of 6 months, at their Large New Store, No. 37, Main Street.
The stock consists in part as follows, viz:
10,000 pair Men's Kip Brogans, various qualities,
8,000 " Gent's Calf and fine Wax Leather Bootees,
2,000 " Men's split Brogans,
1,000 " Gent's Calf Oxford ties,
3,000 " " Fancy Gaiters, Patent Leather Shoes and other fashionable style of Dress Sho s,
2,500 " Men's fine Oalf Boots, long legs.—Also Kip Boots, all qoalities,
3,000 " Women's peg Buskins, different kinds,
1,000 " " sewed " Calf and Goat Skin, prime,
15,000 " Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Lind Shoes, and other Fancy styles of Ladies' Shoes,
10,000 " Women's cheap Morocco Shoes, various kinds,
4,000 " Misses and Children's Shoes, all kinds,
3,000 " Boys and Youths Bootees, &c.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO., have just added $100,000 worth of Boots and Shoes to their Spring stock—it will be found very complete, and they hope every Merchant will call and examine ther stock.
Terms—6 months credit.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.
Norfolk, Feb. 7, 1853. 24—

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.
Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.
Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.
A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.
The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.
The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.
The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.
W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.
Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.
Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.
Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.
We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.
Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

J. W. PRICE, OF SMITHFIELD, JOHNSTON, Co. N. C. would announce to the citizens of Smithfield and vicinity that he has purchased the stand of Col. D. McPherson, where he purposes to establish a WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY STORE, where he will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of Family Groceries, cheaper and of better quality than ever before offered in this community. Please give me a call as I flatter myself I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.
AUCTION.—I shall offer for sale at public auction at my old stand my entire stock of Dry Goods, Queensware, and Hardware. My Dry Goods consist of Plain and Figured Delains, Ginghams, Prints of every style and quality, white and Red Flannell, also a beautiful assortment of Dress Silks, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, and an assortment of Ready Made Clothing, and many other articles too numerous to mention. Boots, Shoes of every grade, also, my assortment of Hardware and Cutlery, which is unsurpsssed by any in the State Truly a rare chance for good bargains. Attend the sale. I shall auction merchandise every day and evening during Court week and every Saturday after Court week until the entire stock is disposed of.
February 18, 1854. —27

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.
Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*
N. B. Orders promptly Attended to.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

WARRENTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.—The 26th semi-annual Session of this Institution will commence on the 1st MONDAY in January, 1854.
Pupils will be received at any time during the Session and charged only from the time of entrance. For Circulars and further particulars apply to the Principals,
GRAVES & WILCOX,
Warrenton, N. C.
December 16, 1853. 9—3m.

RANAWAY, FROM THE SUBSCRIBER, ON THE 17th of February, a bound boy named Simri Johnson. All persons are hereby forbid employing said boy, and I will give five cents and no thanks for his apprehension.
GILLEM HARTGROVE.
St. Lawrence, Chatham Co. 29—tf.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

NORTH-CAROLINA MUTU'L INSURANCE COMPANY, *Raleigh.*—This Company has been in successful operation for more than seven years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.
Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present Capital is over Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.
The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company, has been less than one-third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.
The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year:

DIRECTORS.

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, H. D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, } of Raleigh,	John Cox, Edenton,
Geo. McNeil, Fayetteville,	Joshua Bonner, Salem,
J. G. Wright, Wilmington,	J. H. Pool, Elizabeth City,
Jas. E. Hoyt, Washington,	F. F. Fagan, Plymouth,
James Sloan, Greensboro',	Alex'r Mitchell, Newbern,
	W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough,
	H. B. Williams, Charlotte,
	John B. Barrett, Milton,
	A. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorised to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
J. G. B. Roulhac, *President,*
Henry D. Turner, *Vice-President,*
S. W. Whiting, *Treasurer,*
John C. Partridge, *Secretary,*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney,*
J. Hersman, *General Agent,*
S. W. Whiting, Jno. R. Williams, John Primrose, } *Executive Committee.*

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.
JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1853. 19—

GREENSBOROUGH Mutual INSURANCE COMPANY.—The cost of Insurance on the Mutual plan is but a small sum, compared with a joint stock company. This company being located in the Western part of the State, consequently much the larger portion of the risks are in the West, very many of which are in the country.
The Company is entirely free from debt; have made no assessments, and have a very large amount in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently recommended to the public.
At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers were elected for the ensuing year:
JAMES SLOAN, *President.*
S. G. COFFIN, *Vice President.*
C. P. MENDENHALL, *Attorney.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary and Treasurer.*

DIRECTORS:

James Sloan,	Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jamestown.
Dr. J. A. Mebane,	William A. Wright, Wilmington.
C. P. Mendenhall,	Dr. C. Watkins, Carolina F. College.
Wm. S. Rankin,	John I. Shaver, Salisbury.
Rev. C. F. Deems,	John H. Cook, Fayetteville.
James M. Garrett,	J. J. Biggs, Raleigh.
Jed. H. Lindsay,	Robert E. Troy, Lumberton.
W. J. McConnell, Greensborough.	Dr. Rob't H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough.	
W. P. Moore, Newbern.	
H. H. Burwell, Henderson.	
J. L. Bridgers, Tarborough.	

Geo. T. Cooke, Raleigh, *Agent.*
William H. Cumming, *General Agent.*
PETER ADAMS, *Secretary.*
December 12th, 1853. 8—1y.

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—*Office, Raleigh, N. C.*—This Company continues to insure the lives of all healthy White persons and Slaves.
The greatest risk taken on a single life is $5,000. Slaves are insured for a term of one to five years for two-thirds their value.

OFFICERS.
Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, *President.*
Wm. D. Haywood, *Vice President.*
James F. Jordan, *Secretary.*
Wm. H. Jones, *Treasurer.*
Quentin Busbee, *Attorney.*
Dr. Wm. H. McKee, *Examining Physician.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proof is presented.
Blanks and Pamphlets, showing the plan of operation of the Company, may be had on application at the Office, or any of the Agencies. All letters on business should be addressed to JAMES F. JORDAN, *Secretary.*
Raleigh, April 28th, 1850. 51—

CASWELL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—This Company, chartered at the last session of the General Assembly of North Carolina, and located in the town of Milton, has been fully organized, and is now prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Houses, Furniture, Goods, Factories, &c. The terms will be the same as those of the other Mutual Fire Insurance Companies of the State.
All applications must state the location and situation of the buildings and other property on which Insurance is desired.
The undersigned has been appointed General Agent for this Company, and he is also the Agent for the Ætna Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, Connecticut, and the Hartford Insurance Company, located in the same place.
All applications for Insurance or local Agencies to be addressed to Willie J. Palmer, *Secretary*, or the subscriber.
NATHANIEL J. PALMER.
Milton, N. C., April 15th, 1853. 43—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

CARAWAN'S TRIAL.—TRIAL OF THE REV. Geo. W. Carawan for the murder of Clement H. Lassiter before the Superior Court of Law of Beaufort County, N. C., Fall Term, 1853, together with a sketch of the murderer's life and the tragical termination of the trial—his attempt, in presence of the Court, to shoot one of the counsel who appeared against him on the trial, and then killing himself; also the arguments of the counsel, with seven engravings. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1854. 22—

HENRY T. CLAWSON, COACH AND CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER. Also, Manufacturer to Bent Felloes, Shafts, Hubs, Spokes, Poles, Spring Bars, &c., warranted the best quality of Timber.
All manner of Coach work executed in the best style of the art.
Repairing done in the neatest manner and on the shortest notice.
Franklinton, Franklin County, N. C. 97—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.
M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1852 81—tf.

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

WORKMEN WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to employ a Painter and Trimmer on Carriages; also two wood workmen—a Body-Maker and Wheelwright. The best wages and constant employment will be given. Address the subscriber at Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C. WM. D. KIRKSEY.
January 14, 1854. 18—tf.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on the 22d instant, a GREY HORSE, about 10 years old. He was purchased last June from a gentleman living in Raleigh, and when last heard from was making his way in that direction. Any information respecting said horse will be thankfully received, by JOHN P. TURNER.
Four miles west of Enfield, Halifx County, N. C.
Jan. 26, 1854. 23—5t.pd.

GARDEN AND GRASS SEEDS, FOR 1854.—The Subscriber has just received his supply of Garden, Grass and other Seeds for the growth of 1854, of *every variety.* Gardeners and others are requested to make an early call, in order to get whatever kinds they may want. All Seeds warranted to be *fresh and genuine.*
P. F. PESCUD,

EATON'S FORM BOOK.—A BOOK OF PRACtical Forms, with Explanatory notes and references to authorities; intended as a manuel to the practising lawyer in the State of North Carolina, by Wm. Eaton, Jr.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Feb. 11, 1853 26—

JUVENILE BOOKS.—THE BOYHOOD OF GREAT men. Adventures in fairy-land, by Stoddard.
Mr. Rutherford's Children, by the author of the Wide Wide World, Dollars and cents, &c.
Æsop in rhyme, or old friends in a new dress.
The Little Drummer.—Tip-top, or a noble aim.
Sparing to Spend, by T. S. Arthur,
Tanglewood Tales, by Hawthorne. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS, the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.
Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.
☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.
STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.
Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.
It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.
Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.
Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.
A. S. SHAFER & CO.
(*Successors to N. Perry.*)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.
The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap, Arms and Worms, ...	$400
10 " " "	485
12 " " "	525
14 " " "	585
15 " " "	615
16 " " "	650
20 " " "	695
25 " " "	750
30 " " "	850
35 " " "	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.
JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Cigars, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.
Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.
☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

JUST ARRIVED AT F. MAHLER'S & CO.
3 doz. Buffaloetongues—a fine article,
200 " Smoked Beef,
200 " Superior Gochen Cheese,
30 boxes Layer and Bunch Raisins, in halfs, quarters and eights,
20 do. Currants, Lemons, Figs, Brandy Peaches, Pickles,
10 Packages Brown Stout, and Scotch Ale,
1 tierce new Rice, superior Vinegar—&c., &c.
☞ Call and see.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854. 22—

UNION HOTEL, CLARKSVILLE, Va.—THIS HOTEL is situated on Main Street, convenient to the business part of the town. The Proprietors have recently erected, upon their premises, a large and commodious brick building, containing eleven comfortable rooms, which, with the old buildings, will enable them to furnish good accommodations for any number of visitors.
Determined to minister to the comfort of their guests by every means in their power, they respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.
FINCH & BOYD, *Proprietors.*
January 16, 1854. 19—13t.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.
HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

LOST.—ONE PROMISSORY NOTE, made Payable by R. D. ATKINSON & PHARAOH RICHARDSON to E. P. STEVENS, for Four Hundred and Fifty Dollars, and dated 12th of Nevember, 1853. All persons are hereby forbid to trade for said Note, and the said Atkinson & Richardson are hereby forwarned from paying said Note to any person save myself.
B. R. HINNANT.
Smithfield, Jan. 7, 1853.
16—tf.

MORE DESIRABLE THAN EVER!!

JUST RECEIVED AT THE N. C. MUSIC STORE, the largest and most elegant assortment of new and fashionable Music that has yet been offered. Call and examine.
ALSO FOR THE LADIES. This day received a very extensive assortment of Perfumery, comprising extracts for the Handkerchief, for the Toilet, for the Hands, for the Teeth, for the Hair.
FOR THE GENTLEMEN. The Beard. There also, may be found the inimitable and delectable Upper Ten Extract.
The best assortment of STRINGS to be found in the State. Prices reduced.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. Accordeons, Violins, Banjos, Tamborines. Now opening at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

RELIGIOUS WORKS.—THE DOCTRINE OF the Holy Eucharist, by Robert Isaac Wilberforce, A. M.
Pilate and Herod, a tale illustrative of the early history of the Church of England, in the province of Maryland, by Rev. Harvey Stanley.
Twenty-five Village Sermons, by Charles Kingsley, Jr.
History of the Apostolic Church, by Philip Schaff.
Genius and Faith, by W. G. Scott.
Life and Lectures of Father Gavazzi. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
December 12, 1853. 9—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD.—Slaves are not permitted to travel on the Rail Road without a written permit from their owners. Duplicates should in all cases be given, as the Ticket Agents are instructed to retain one copy of every pass. JAMES M. POOL,
Ticket Agent.
Raleigh, January 6, 1854. 15—

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES!—AS we intend leaving for New York on the 15th February for the purpose of superintending the getting up of our Spring and Summer Clothing, we will sell the remainder of our HEAVY WINTER GOODS at greatly reduced prices for cash. E. L. HARDING.
January 16, 1854. 18—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1852. 34—

SUPERIOR GREEN TEA.
Superior Black Tea.
Gunney and Hemp Bagging.
Bale Rope and Twine. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Oct. 18th, 1853. 96—

GIFT BOOKS FOR 1854, IN RICH AND ELEgant Bindings.—The Lily of the Valley; The Remember Me; The Gift of Friendship; The Gift of Love; Heroines of Shakespeare; The Floral Keepsake; The Golden Gift; The Leaflets of Memory; The Gems of Beauty, a Literary Gift for 1854, Edited by Miss Emily Percival.
For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, December 24th, 1853. 11—

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie, of Kentucky, Secretary of Treasury,	8,000
Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, Secretary of War,	8,000
James C. Dobbin, of North-Carolina, Sec'y of Navy,	8,000
R. A. McClelland, of Michigan, Secretary of Interior,	8,000
James Campbell, of Pennsylvania, Postmaster-Gen.,	6,000
Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, Attorney-General,	8,000

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the United States Senate, after the 4th of March, 1853:

(Democrats in Roman—Whigs in Italic—those marked *F. S.* are Free-Soilers or Abolitionists.)

Term expires.		Term expires.	
ALABAMA.		MISSISSIPPI.	
Benj. Fitzpatrick,*	1855	Stephen Adams, ...	1857
Jere. Clemens, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
ARKANSAS.		MICHIGAN.	
Solon Borland, ...	1855	Lewis Cass, ...	1855
William K. Sebastian, ..	1859	Chas. E. Stuart, ...	1857
CONNECTICUT.		MISSOURI.	
Truman Smith, ...	1855	David R. Atchison, ...	1855
Isaac Toucey, ...	1857	*Henry S. Geyer*, ...	1857
CALIFORNIA.		NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	
William M. Gwin, ...	1855	Moses Norris, jr., ...	1855
John B. Weller, ...	1857	Chas. G. Atherton, ...	1859
DELAWARE.		NEW-YORK.	
James A. Bayard, ...	1857	*Wm. H. Seward, (F. S.)*	1855
John M. Clayton, ...	1859	*Hamilton Fish*, ...	1857
FLORIDA.		NEW-JERSEY.	
Jackson Morton, ...	1855	John D. Thompson, ...	1857
Stephen A. Mallory, ...	1857	William Wright, ...	1859
GEORGIA.		NORTH-CAROLINA.	
William C. Dawson, ...	1855	*George E. Badger*, ...	1855
Robert S. Toombs, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
INDIANA.		OHIO.	
John Pettit, ...	1855	Solo'n P. Chase, (*F. S.*)	1855
Jesse D. Bright, ...	1857	*Benjamin F. Wade*, ..	1857
ILLINOIS.		PENNSYLVANIA.	
James Shields, ...	1855	*James Cooper*, ...	1855
Stephen A. Douglas, ...	1859	Richard Brodhead, jr.,	1857
IOWA.		RHODE-ISLAND.	
Augustus C. Dodge, ...	1855	Charles T. James, ...	1857
George W. Jones, ...	1859	(Vacancy,)	1859
KENTUCKY.		SOUTH-CAROLINA.	
Archibald Dixon, ...	1855	A. P. Butler, ...	1855
J. B. Thompson, ...	1859	(A Democrat,)	1859
LOUISIANA.		TENNESSEE.	
John Slidell, ...	1855	*James C. Jones*, ...	1859
J. P. Benjamin, ...	1859	(*A Whig*,)	1855
MAINE.		TEXAS.	
Hannibal Hamlin, ...	1857	Thomas J. Rusk, ...	1857
(Vacancy,)	1859	Sam. Houston, ...	1859
MASSACHUSETTS.		VERMONT.	
Charles Sumner, F. S.,	1857	*S. S. Phelps*, ...	1855
Edward Everett, ...	1859	*Solomon Foote, (F. S.,)*	1857
MARYLAND.		VIRGINIA.	
James A. Pearce, ...	1855	James M. Mason, ...	1857
Thomas G. Pratt, ...	1857	Robert M. T. Hunter, ..	1859
WISCONSIN.			
Isaac T. Walker, ...	1855	Henry Dodge, ...	1857

(* By appointment of Governor.)

American Almanac.

GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES,

With their Salaries and Terms of Office; the Number of Senators and Representatives in the State Legislatures, with their respective Terms. Those in Italic are Whigs.

States.	Governors.	Salaries.	Gov.'s Term.	Senators.	Term years.	Representatives.	Term years.
Maine,	John Hubbard,	$1,500	1	31	1	151	1
N. Hampshire,	Noah Martin,	1,000	1	12	1	286	1
Vermont,	J. S. Robinson,	750	1	30	1	230	1
Massachusetts,	G. S. Boutwell,	2,500	1	40	1	356	1
Rhode Island,	Philip Allen,	400	1	31	1	72	1
Connecticut,	T. H. Seymour,	1,100	1	21	1	215	1
New York,	Horatio Seymour,	4,000	2	32	2	128	1
New Jersey,	George F. Fort,	1,800*	3	20	3	60	1
Pennsylvania,	William Bigler,	3,000	3	33	3	100	1
Delaware,	Wm. H. Ross,	1,333⅓	4	9	4	21	1
Maryland,	Enoch L. Lowe,	3,600*	4	22	4	74	2
Virginia,	Joseph Johnson,	5,000	3	50	4	152	2
N. Carolina,	David S. Reid,	2,000†	2	50	2	120	2
S. Carolina,	John H. Means,	3,500	2	45	4	124	2
Georgia,	Howell Cobb,	3,000	2	47	1	130	2
Florida,	J. C. Broome,	1,500	4	19	4	40	1
Alabama,	H. W. Collier,	2,500	2	33	4	100	2
Mississippi,	Henry S. Foote,	3,000	2	32	4	92	2
Louisiana,	Joseph Walker,	6,000	4	32	4	97	2
Texas,	P. H. Bell,	2,000	2	21	4	66	2
Arkansas,	E. N. Conway,	1,800	4	25	4	75	2
Tennessee,	Andrew Johnson,	2,000	2	25	2	75	2
Kentucky,	L. W. Powell,	2,500	4	38	4	100	2
Ohio,	Reuben Wood,	1,800	2	35	2	100	2
Michigan,	R. McClelland,	1,500	2	32	2	66	2
Indiana,	Jos. A. Wright,	1,300	3	50	4	100	1
Illinois,	A. C. French,	1,500	4	25	4	75	2
Missouri,	Austin A. King,	2,000†	4	18	4	49	2
Iowa,	S. Hempstead,	1,000	4	30	4	59	2
Wisconsin,	*L. J. Farwell*,	1,250	2	18	2	54	2
California,	John Bigler,	10,000	2	16	2	36	1
Oregon Ter.,	Joseph Lane,	3,000‡	4	9	2	18	1
Minesota Ter.,	*A. Ramsey*,	2,500§	4	9	2	18	1
N. Mexico "	J. S. Calhoun,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1
Utah Ter.,	Brigham Young,	2,500§	4	13	2	26	1

In all the States, except South Carolina, the Governor is voted for by the people; and if no one has a majority of all the votes, in the States in which such a majority is required, the Legislature elects to the office of Governor one of the candidates voted for by the people.

* And fees. † With the use of a furnished house.
‡ Including $1,500 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.
§ Including $1,000 as Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The public lands belonging to the General Government are situated,—1st. Within the limits of the United States, as defined by the treaty of 1783, and are embraced by the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minesota east of the Mississippi River, all of which have been formed out of the Northwestern Territory, as conveyed with certain reservations to the United States by New York in 1781, by Virginia in 1784, by Massachusetts in 1785, and by Connecticut in 1786; also the lands within the boundaries of the States of Mississippi and Alabama north of 31 deg. north latitude, as conveyed to the United States by Georgia in 1802. 2d. Within the Territories of Orleans and Louisiana, as acquired from France by the treaty of 1803, including the portion of the States of Alabama and Mississippi south of 31 deg.; the whole of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Iowa, and that portion of Minesota west of the Mississippi River; the Indian Territory; the district called Nebraska; the Territory of Oregon, and the region lying between Oregon and Minesota, north of 42 deg. and south of 49 deg. north latitude. 3d. Within the State of Florida, as obtained from Spain by the treaty of 1819. 4th. In New Mexico and California, as acquired from Mexico by the treaty of 1848.

Within the limits recognized by these treaties and cessions, the public lands covered an estimated area of 1,584,000,000 acres. Exclusive of the lands in Oregon, California, New Mexico, Utah, the Indian and Nebraska Territories, the entire area of the public domain is stated, after a careful examination, to have been 424,103,750 acres. About one-fourth of this, up to November 30th, 1850, had been sold, and $135,639,092 received therefor. The aggregate outlay o every kind upon these lands to the same date, including cost of purchase, of surveying, and of selling, was $74,957,879, leaving as net profit to the government $60,381,213, or an annual average of nearly a million of dollars for the last 50 years. If there should be added to this, at the rate of $1.25 per acre, the value of the land granted for bounties, schools, internal improvements, &c., it would amount to nearly double the above sum. The average cost per acre to the government of acquiring title, &c., to the lands is 14.41 cents; o survey, 2.07 cents; of selling and managing, 5.32 cents; in all 21.80 cents; while it receives $1.25 per acre, or a net profit on each acre sold of $1.032.

The whole number of warrants for Mexican bounty land claims issued to November 1, 1851, is 80,781, of which 66,618 have been located, and 66,200 have been patented. The whole number of warrants issued under the general bounty-land aw of September 28, 1850, up to November 1, 1851, is 54,201. Of these, 3,708 have been located and returned, and 1,950 patented.

The following table shows the sales of public lands and the proceeds thereof from the year 1833 to 1850, inclusive. Full details of the present condition of the public lands, and of the various grants and donations thereof for purposes of education and of internal improvement, are given in the American Almanac for 1850, pp. 180 et seq.

Quantity of Public Land sold, and the Amount paid for it, in each Year, from 1833 to 1850, inclusive.

Year	Acres	Dollars
Year 1833	3,856,227,56 acres	4,972,284,84 dollars.
" 1834	4,658,218,71 "	6,099,981.04 "
" 1835	12,564,478,85 "	15,999,804,11 "
" 1836	20,074,870,92 "	25,167,833,06 "
" 1837	5,601,103,12 "	7,007,523,04 "
" 1838	3,414,907,42 "	4,305,564,64 "
" 1839	4,976,382,87 "	6,464,556,79 "
" 1840	2,236,889,74 "	2,789,637,53 "
" 1841	1,164,796,11 "	1,463,364,06 "
" 1842	1,129,217,58 "	1,417,972,06 "
" 1843	1,605,264,06 "	2,016,044,30 "
" 1844	1,754,763,13 "	2,207,678,04 "
" 1845	1,843,527,05 "	2,470,303,17 "
" 1846	2,263,730,81 "	2,904,637,27 "
" 1847	2,521,305,59 "	3,296,404,08 "
" 1848	1,887,553,04 "	2,621,615,26 "
" 1849	1,329,902,77 "	1,756,890,42 "
" 1850	1,846,847,49 "	2,370,947,45 "
Total,	74,729,986,82	95,433,040,16

Government of North-Carolina.

	Salary.
DAVID S. REID, of Rockingham, Governor, ... per annum, and the use of a furnished house.—Term expires Jan. 1, 1855.	$2,000
Samuel F. Adams, Jr., of Rockingham, Secretary to the Governor, ... (exclusive of fees,)	300
William Hill, of Wake county, Secretary of State, ... (exclusive of fees,)	800
Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer, ...	1,500
William J. Clarke, of Wake, Comptroller, ...	1,000
Stephen Birdsall, of Wake, Chief Clerk to Treasurer	500

The Council of State is composed of the following gentlemen:—Kimbrough Jones, of Wake county; William K. Lane, of Wayne county; Whitmell Stallings, of Gates county; Archibald Henderson, of Rowan county; Wilson S. Hill, of ... county; Columbus Mills, of Rutherford county; ... S. French, of Robeson county.

The Board of Literature of North-Carolina is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort, and Alfred Jones and William W. Holden, of Wake county.

The Internal-Improvement Board is composed as follows:—His Excellency, David S. Reid, President *ex-officio*; Calvin Graves, of Caswell, and Thomas Bragg, of Northampton county.

Governor's Aids, with the rank of Colonel:—J. A. McLean, of Guilford; Thomas Ruffin, jr., of Rockingham, and Robert Strange, jr., of New-Hanover.

The General Assembly commences its sessions, in Raleigh, on the Third Monday of November, in every alternate year. The next election for members of the Senate, House of Commons, and Governor, will be held on the First Thursday in August, 1854.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The following are the Counties composing the Fifty Senatorial Districts of North-Carolina:—

Districts.	Districts.
1st.—Pasquotank and Perquimons,	31st.—Alamance and Randolph,
2d.—Camden & Currituck,	32nd.—Chatham,
3d.—Gates and Chowan,	33rd.—Moore and Montgomery,
4th.—Tyrrell and Hyde,	34th.—Richmond and Robeson,
5th.—Northampton,	35th.—Anson and Union,
6th.—Hertford,	36th.—Guilford,
7th.—Bertie,	37th.—Caswell,
8th.—Martin & Washington	38th.—Rockingham,
9th.—Halifax,	39th.—Mecklenburg,
10th.—Edgecombe,	40th.—Stanly and Cabarrus,
11th.—Pitt,	41st.—Rowan and Davie,
12th.—Beaufort,	42nd.—Davidson,
13th.—Craven,	43rd.—Stokes and Forsyth,
14th.—Carteret and Jones,	44th.—Ashe, Surry, Watauga and Yadkin,
15th.—Greene and Lenoir,	45th.—Wilkes, Iredell and Alexander,
16th.—New-Hanover,	46th.—Burke, McDowell and Caldwell,
17th.—Duplin,	47th.—Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba,
18th.—Onslow,	48th.—Rutherford & Cleaveland,
19th.—Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus,	49th.—Buncombe, Henderson, Yancey and Madison,
20th.—Cumberland,	50th.—Haywood, Macon, Cherokee and Jackson.
21st.—Sampson,	
22nd.—Wayne,	
23rd.—Johnston,	
24th.—Wake,	
25th.—Nash,	
26th.—Franklin,	
27th.—Warren,	
28th.—Granville,	
29th.—Person,	
30th.—Orange,	

APPORTIONMENT OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following is themanner in which the Members of the House of Common (120,) are apportioned among the respective Counties:—

The Counties of Cumberland, Granville, Guilford, Chatham and Wake, } 3 each.

The Counties of Davidson, Edgecombe, Halifax, Iredell, New-Hanover, Orange, Randolph, Alamance, Anson, Beaufort, Bertie, Caswell, Cleaveland, Craven, Duplin, Forsythe, Johnston, Mecklenburg, Northampton, Pitt, Robeson, Rockingham, Rowan, Rutherford, Sampson, Warren, Wayne and Wilkes, } 2 each.

The Counties of Buncombe, Madison, Surry, Yadkin, Ashe, Bladen, Burke, Cabarrus, Catawba, Cherokee, Davie, Gaston, Gates, Henderson, Hertford, Hyde, Lincoln, Martin, Moore, Nash, Onslow, Pasquotank, Person, Richmond, Stanly, Stokes, Union, Yancy, Alexander, Brunswick, Caldwell, Camden, Carteret, Columbus, Currituck, Greene, Jones, Lenoir, McDowell, Montgomery, Perquimons, Tyrrell, Washington, Watauga, Macon, Haywood, Jackson, Chowan and Franklin, } 1 each.

ELEGANT BOOKS, *PREPARED AND PUBlished expressly for the Fall and Holiday sales of 1853–54. All of the following are splendidly illustrated.* THE White Veil, a bridal Gift, McCaulay's lays, of Ancient Rome, The Bow in the Cloud, or covenant Mercy for the Afflicted, Roger's complete Poetical Works, Campbell's complete poetical Works, Moore's Irish Melodies, Edith May's Poetical works, the Proverbialist and the Poet, Cabinet of Modern Art. First Series. Cabinet of Modern Art. Second Series. Lyrics of the Heart, &c. by Alaric A. Watts, Records of Woman, Songs of the Affections, &c., by Mrs. Hemans, Read's Female Poets of America, Hart's Female Prose writers of America, Tupper's Poetical Works, Leaflets of Memory, an Illuminated Annual for 1854, Friendship's offering for 1854, the Snow Flake for 1854, Affection's Gift for 1854, the Gem Annual for 1854, Christmas Blossoms, a Juvenile Gift for 1854, Butler's Royal Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Butler's Small Quarto Bible, elegant styles. Longfellow's Hyperion, Lady of the Lake, Book of the Passions, by James, Gray's Poetical Works, Specimens of British Poets by Campbell, Book of the Heart, Characteristics of Women, by Mrs. Jameson, Poetry of the Year, or passages from the Poets, descriptive of the Seasons, Griswold's Female Poets of America, Halleck's Poetical Works, Pilgrim of Beauty, Poems of Amelia, Sacred Poets of England and America.
For sale by H. D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Dec. 20th, 1853. 12—

WILLIAM H. JONES,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Chatham, Johnston and Wake
February 23, 1853. 29—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.
Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.
Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 62—tf.

A. & H. HARRIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NORFOLK, VA.,
Will make liberal advances on consignments, if desired.
April, 19, 1853. 44—1y.

WINSTON & CLARKE,
Counsellors and Attorneys at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.
P. H. WINSTON. WM. J. CLARKE.
March 29, 1853. 34—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

LAW SCHOOL, AT HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.—THE next Session of this Institution will begin on Monday the 16th day of January, 1854.
F. NASH,
J. L. BAILEY.
December 26th, 1853. 12—4w&ws.

MAKE BARE.—Take off the old Moleskin, and put on one of "Beebee's" Spring Style. Just to hand, call at once, they are going rapidly at the old stand, No. 29, cheap place. EVANS & COOKE.
Raleigh, February 30, 1854. 22—

EXCELSIOR.—SPRING FASHIONS FOR Gentlemen's Hats—just received by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1853. 21—

GARDEN SEEDS. A FULL AND FRESH SUPply of Garden Seeds, just received, and for sale by
HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
Raleigh, Feb. 1, 1854 23—

CANARY BIRDS AND CAGES, BEAUTIFUL and substantial, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.
Raleigh, July 21 ,1853. 71—

IRISH POTATOES.—10 BARRELS SUPERIOR quality, for table use, just received and for sale by
JAS. McKIMMON.

BRASS ANDIRONS. WIRE FENDERS, BRASS Rim. Brass Head Shovels and Tongs.
Fire Carriers and Coal Hod,
Coffee Toasters and Tea Kettles. For sale by
J. BROWN.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED MORE NEW GOODS, which were made to order at our Manufacturing Establishment in New York. The richest invoice yet opened. Call and examine. E. L. HARDING.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.—IVORY BALANCE Handled Knives and Forks, 51 pr. in sett.
Ivory Handled Game and Beef Carvers and Forks.
" " Butter Knives and Steels. For sale by
J. BROWN.

SMOKING TOBACCO.—2000 PAPERS OF SUPErior Virginia Smoking Tobacco, recommended by the "first families." For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PERFUMERY, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, and Fancy articles in great variety, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

LYON'S KATHIRON.—12 Dozen Bottles just received and for sale wholesale and retail, by
P. F. PESCUD.
Nov. 4th. 101—

SHINGLES.—300,000 DRESSED BUILDING SHINGLES. For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE.
Portsmouth, Va., Nov. 15, 1853. 1—

GENTLEMEN'S DRESS ARTICLES.—HARDING has now a large assortment, probably the best in the City. E. L. HARDING

A FRESH SUPPLY OF BURNING FLUID FOR sale at HAYWOOD & SCOTT'S.

VIRGINIA OZNABURGS.—1 BALE JUST RECEIVED. J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1853. 2—

WANTED.—10 Bushels of "Onion Buttons" at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
Raleigh, Feb. 7, 1863. 24—

EXCELSIOR SOAP.—300 LBS. OF THIS SUPErior family soap, in store and for sale cheap by the box or pound, at WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.